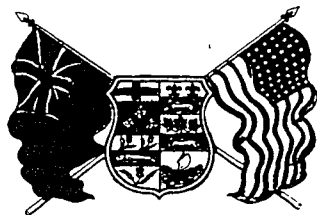


**Calgary
Alberta
Canada**



**Souvenir
Edition
1 9 1 4**

T h e S t o r y o f
Calgary - Alberta - Canada

Progress - Resources Opportunities



Issued in Commemoration of the Annual Convention of the

International Irrigation Congress

October fifth to ninth

Nineteen-fourteen

FOREWORD



IN COMPILING THIS STORY of Calgary—Alberta—Canada, The Western Standard Publishing Co. has but one object in view—to advertise Calgary—The Hub of Western Canada and the Gateway to the Great Canadian Northwest. We have endeavored to show the remarkable growth of Calgary by telling in a brief and concise manner the story of the city from its inception as a cow town a few short years ago and through a pictorial review, what it is today—a city of metropolitan greatness.

Interspersed throughout the publication are portraits of some of the builders of Calgary, men with the true Western spirit, who by brain and brawn are building up this great city of the Western Provinces.

The Western Standard Publishing Co. is indebted to the following, through whose assistance the compilation of this publication has been possible: Robt. J. C. Stead, Chas. W. Stokes, J. L. Neville, "Irene Keane" (Mrs. H. A. Harper), for their assistance in the editorial compilation, A. L. Hess, the photographer, the Hicks Engraving Co., and the Calgary Photo-Engraving Co., for the special half-tone engravings.

In arranging the information contained in this story, the Editor has been fortunate in that his assistants have all spent some years in Western Canada, and particularly in Calgary. Our friends and subscribers in all parts of the world are thus assured of the conservatism and accuracy of the data, and therefore need have no hesitation over giving this number a wide circulation.

The entire aim of this edition is to promote public spirit and confidence; to justify the courage that owners now have in Calgary properties, to acquaint investors with the opportunities and possibilities the city holds forth, and to renew the proud feeling that all loyal citizens have in the future greatness of our city.

B. S. WHITE *Editor*

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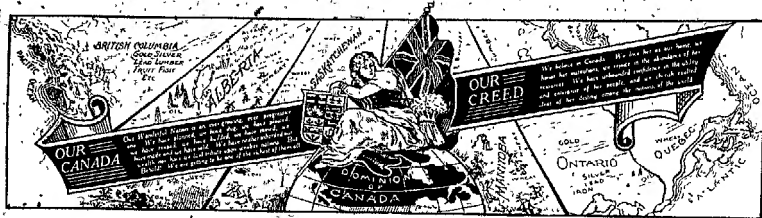
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THE RESOURCES of CANADA

Canadian citizens have and entrusted to their keeping, a great country. Few of them realize in any measure, even the extent of their heritage in area alone. If Canada could be pivoted upon its eastern seaboard, it would cover the northern part of the Atlantic Ocean, British Islands, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Northern France, the German Empire and European Russia, an area of over 3,500 miles, including 28 degrees of the equatorial latitude.

The racial factors in the ancestral evolution of the Canadian are varied indeed. From that great Celtic nation of the Old World which contributed George, Dumas, Voltaire, Fourier and other immortals were bequeathed Idealism, Imagination, Thrift and Solidity from "two small islands off the coast of France" are derived Language, Instinct for Self-Government, Republic which shares the American Continent with Canada and Mexico contributed Religion, Continence and Inevitable Loyalty. The Pilgrims and the French Canadian have bequeathed the sturdy Pilgrim family which founded the great Republic which shares the American Continent with Canada and Mexico contributed Religion, Continence and Inevitable Loyalty. The wilderness of forest, prairie and mountain has challenged the forest a factory, of the prairie a granary, of the mountain a mine, and has linked the whole with steel bands when both man and nature seemed to defy his early attempts. On three sides the Canadian has no neighbor but the seas and the unknown, and on the other lies a nation of his own tongue and tradition.

JACK CANUCK, as Canada is familiarly called, is 47 years old and has a chest-measurement of 3,500 miles. He sits on 28 degrees of the 49th parallel, and lets his feet hang down 500 miles between Michigan and Maine. His whiskers reach the ice floes of Labrador, and Cook and Pelly are still quarreling over the bill spot on his sky-pec.

Everything but his size he inherits from his ancestry. From that nation which gave the world, Greuze, Dumas, Voltaire and Pasteur, came his idealism, his imagination, his thrift and solidity, to "two small islands off the coast of France" he owes his language, his instinct for self-government, his business capacity, his religious and political tolerance, while a branch of the sturdy Pilgrim family, which founded the great Republic that shares with him the continent, contributed religious conviction and an intense loyalty which is the surprise and puzzle of those who know him just a little.

Environment, too, has smiled upon him. The wilderness of forest, prairie and mountain has challenged his constructive genius and called forth the best that is in him. Driven by its taunt or lured by its promise, he has made of the forest a factory, of the prairie a granary, of the mountain a mine, and has linked the whole with steel bands where both man and nature said: "You can't." On three sides he has no neighbor but the seas and the unknown, and on the other lies a nation of his own tongue and tradition. In this respect the Canadian is absolutely unique. No other people in the world he for three thousand miles against a mighty neighbor identical with themselves in speech and custom. Every experience every triumph, and every failure of the United States are his, without cost, for guidance and for profit.

From the discovery of America by Columbus until the capture of Quebec by Wolfe, a period of over 200 years, the country, somewhat vaguely termed Canada, was under French influence. The centre of that influence was Quebec and Montreal, and the territory to the Arctic Ocean, the Pacific coast, and southward to Louisiana was claimed in the name of the King of France.

In 1763 Canada became British territory, but it was one hundred and four years later that the separated, struggling and jealous colonies were confederated into a Dominion, with a central government controlling all matters of national magni-

tude and provincial legislatures in authority over matters of more local importance.

The Canada of 1867 comprised the four provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The first two of these were much smaller in area than they now are. The Great West was an unknown land peopled by Indians and half-breeds, and controlled by the Hudson's Bay Company, which traced its authority to a charter from the King of England granted in 1670. For over two centuries this company conducted the commercial enterprises of a country as large as Europe.

The four original provinces were added to from time to time by other provinces, carved from the wilderness entering confederation. In 1870 Manitoba joined the sisterhood of provinces, followed in 1871 by British Columbia, and in 1873, by Prince Edward Island. It was not until 1905 that the great Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were added to the union. The Dominion of Canada now comprises nine provinces and a large area which has not yet been granted autonomy. Canada has 111,092 more square miles than the United States including Alaska. It is the largest self-governing country in the world.

The population of Canada, according to the census of 1911, was 7,209,043. Immigration and natural increase from that date have undoubtedly raised the present figures to 8,000,000 or over. Canada's present population is practically the same as was that of the United States one hundred years ago. But the population of Canada will increase much more rapidly than did the population of the United States. The world is moving forward with increasing velocity. Events crowd each other as they did not one hundred years ago. Transportation has made the journey from New York to Calgary a much more simple thing than was the journey from New York to Montreal at this stage of the last century. Above all, Canada has—what the United States had not—a great nation shouldering against her, and composed of men and women with the hunger for land born in their veins. In 1867 the United States furnished Canada with 2,412 settlers. Ten years later 34,659 Americans migrated to Canada. In another five years the yearly exodus increased to 133,710. The proximity



HON. ARTHUR L. SIFTON, PREMIER OF ALBERTA

Arthur Lewis Sifton, Premier of Alberta since 1900, President of the Council, Minister of Railways and Minister of Telegraphs. Born Middlesex, Ont., 1855, came West first when 17 years old, graduated from Victoria University 1880. He was reared in a legal and political atmosphere, his father, Hon. John Sifton, being speaker of the Manitoba Legislature, and brother, Hon. G. Sifton, Minister of the Interior. When called to the bar, was young, yet lawyer in the North West Territory first City Solicitor for Calgary. His forceful, assertive personality won for him a prominent place in political ranks. In 1896 was appointed Minister of Public Works for the North West Territory. His advancement in the legal field was almost startling in rapidity—appointed Chief Justice North West Territory 1901, Alberta 1905. During his term of office has been styled "the most impartial and popular justice in the States of Justice in Western Canada," which shows his capacity for successfully and tactfully dealing with widely diversified types of humanity. He took the helm as Premier of Alberta and piloted the Province through the "stormy period of its existence," has since displayed every quality of courage and resourcefulness requisite in a born leader. Drafted the famous "Bill of Rights," guaranteeing the Retention of the Natural Resources, when the Province was granted Autonomy, has fostered legislation for Government, Telephones, Co-Operative Elevators, farm implements, Workmen's Compensation, Single Tax and Railway Extension and many other acts which have brought the Province forward so rapidly. It is said that in the near future his gifts of leadership and diplomacy will be further recognized by the gift of a high office in London, England, where no doubt he and his equally capable and charming wife will bring lustre to Canadian fame, and enhance the good impression they made at the Coronation. The Premier, while not a tall man, conveys an impression of great reserves of power, and his most intimate friends can rarely pierce the mask behind which he conceals his plans, emotions and ambitions, but nevertheless he is popular throughout the Province.

of one hundred million people is the guarantee that Canada's immense fertile areas will not long continue untilled.

What is the productive area of Canada? That is a question that cannot be answered in exact figures. Not so long ago many intelligent people would not have included the prairie provinces in the area at all. Last year these same three provinces produced 209,000,000 bushels of wheat, 242,000,000 bushels of oats, 31,000,000 bushels of barley, 17,000,000 bushels of flax and 15,000,000 bushels of potatoes. Experience is demonstrating every year that areas formerly considered non-arable are in reality splendidly adapted to agriculture. The first prize wheat at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago was grown in the Peace River Valley, in Northern Alberta, hundreds of miles north of the international boundary.

The table herewith, taken from Dominion Government census returns, gives a conservative estimate of the amount of land in the Canadian provinces suitable for agriculture, and also shows the acreage at present occupied as farm land. The areas are shown in acres.

According to these figures there are, in round numbers, 30,000,000 acres of farm lands suitable for settlement in Canada—enough to support 12,000,000 people actually on the land, allowing one quarter section of 160 acres to each family. But the figures do not tell the whole story. For instance, especially in the newer provinces, a great deal of land is "occupied as farm land," but has not yet come under cultivation. Moreover, these figures do not include lands which may now be occupied by growing forests but which may eventually be devoted to agriculture.

There are in Canada 295,000,000 acres of pulp woods alone.

Although in the table 78,000,000 acres are classified as occupied farm lands, the total under cultivation is only 35,000,000 acres. These 35,000,000 acres last year produced field crops of a value of \$552,000,000. The most valuable crop was wheat, which reached a total of \$159,462,000. Some of the other crops were: Oats, 304,000,000 bushels; barley, 48,000,000 bushels; potatoes, 77,000,000 bushels; turnips and similar roots, 73,000,000 bushels; fodder corn, 2,450,000 tons; sugar beets, 161,000 tons; alfalfa, 252,000 tons; hay and clover, 10,050,000 tons. In addition to the crops produced directly from the land, Canada has to her credit an immense dairying and stock industry, and this is the line along which her farmers find most profitable employment. Since 1880 Canada has exported cheese to the value of \$442,000,000, and butter to the value of \$60,000,000, but as her home consumption is increasing at the rate of \$3,000,000 a year, comparatively little advantage has been taken of the foreign market.

The live stock in Canada is valued at \$594,000,000.

But it would be a mistake to suppose that Canada's only resource is agriculture, important though that industry is. Canada's fisheries and forests are famous long before the fertility of her plains had been established. The fishery products of Canada last year amounted to over \$33,000,000. British Columbia is now the greatest fish-producing province, having wrested the distinction from Nova Scotia. There are fishery resources of practically untold wealth in the northern waters of Canada which have not as yet been laid under tribute. Over 65,000 men are employed in Canada's fishing industry.

Canada's forests produce a wealth of over \$160,000,000 yearly. Canada is the great wood-pulp reserve of the world. The huge daily papers of the United States, with their im-

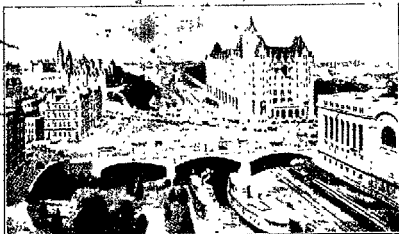
mense circulations, would be forced out of business if the Canadian pulp resources were not available.

Canada is also a great manufacturing country. Two-fifths of the population is supported by manufacturers, and \$1,250,000,000 are invested in the industry. The manufacturers of Canada pay \$197,000,000 a year in wages, and for the products which they consume they pay over \$600,000,000. Canada's great wealth of natural resources, her cheap power derived from coal, gas, or running water, and her transportation advantages adapt her for immense development in over 300 different classes of manufacture which are now engaged in.

In the mines of Canada are stored a wealth which is almost incalculable. From these mines the Canadian produce each year more than \$135,000,000, with no appreciable effect upon the vast deposits available. The coal deposits in the province of Alberta alone are estimated by the government to exceed 1,072,025,000,000 tons, and occupy an area of over 15,000 square miles. Canada produces over 1,000,000 tons of pig iron yearly, and over 500,000 tons of steel rails. Over 65,000 men are supported by the Canadian mining industry.

The rivers of Canada are capable of producing more power than those of any other country in the world—twice as much as those of the United States. At the present time a little over 1,000,000 horse power is being developed.

Naturally, a country of such great distances and immense natural resources as are found in Canada supports important railway and shipping industries. There are in Canada some



VIEW OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT OTTAWA

30,000 miles of railway, which last year carried 40,230,075 passengers and 100,992,710 tons of freight. The earnings of the railways in the year were \$250,702,704. They employ 180,000 hands and pay an annual wage bill of over \$15,000,000. The railways also expended last year approximately \$100,000,000 on capital account. Canadian marine interests are also of very great importance, employing over 12,000 men. In 1913 270,473 vessels arrived and departed

from Canadian ports with a tonnage of over 1,000,000 tons. Canada ranks ninth among the maritime nations of the world, and has as much shipping per head of population as has Germany. Over 500,000,000 tons of freight were carried through Canada's canals in 1913.

The cities of Canada spend \$160,000,000 a year in building operations. The four regions of Canada produce \$10,000,000 a year in furs.

Province	Total area	Occupied as farm land	Suitable for farm land
Prince Edward Island	1,397,991	1,193,150	1,258,100
Nova Scotia	14,483,671	5,004,918	8,704,000
New Brunswick	17,863,264	4,438,037	10,718,000
Quebec	218,723,887	14,424,428	43,745,000
Ontario	141,125,330	21,395,714	50,450,000
Manitoba	41,169,098	10,259,177	24,500,000
Saskatchewan	155,092,480	12,749,848	93,055,000
Alberta	190,755,200	7,511,068	99,453,000
British Columbia	237,922,177	1,496,488	23,492,000
Total	987,532,900	78,420,580	358,835,100

* The figures for Manitoba do not include the recent large addition to that province.



HERBERT A. SINNOTT D.C.L. MAYOR OF CALGARY

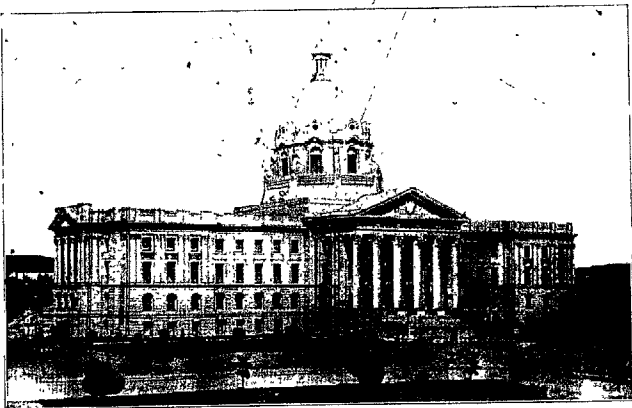
Herbert A. Sinnott, who was elected Mayor of the City of Calgary in 1912, in the unique position of being well-liked by both political parties. He was educated at Sussex, New Brunswick, later graduating from Mt. Allison University. For some time he acted as assistant principal of the Moncton High School, then came to Calgary as principal of the Calgary High School in 1902. For five years he was an energetic and progressive member of the School Board. He resigned from the principalship to take up with practice of law. During his term as Mayor of the City he has insisted upon the installation of efficient men, regardless of their political sympathies, and throughout the city's development he has perfected as far as possible the latest and most systematic business methods. He has championed a number of civic improvements such as the stockyards scheme, and has given freely of his personal time and attention to the personal problems of the ratepayers of the city.



ALBERTA: The Province of Achievement

PIONEER tales have always had a lure, and since Champlain began to attract immigration to Canada in the seventeenth century the West has been the goal of Canada's colonization enterprises. Year by year the map of Canada has been unfolded westward. The vast natural resources of our western heritage have been revealed, and its possibilities as a national asset and factor in

The spirit of conquest that sent the American pioneers westward across the Alleghenies, then the Ohio River, next the Mississippi, subsequently the Missouri, and finally over the great barrier of the Rockies, has been always moving in a westward direction. Times of great national development pass quickly, but seem longer in retrospect. No where in the annals of the world's history can be found such quickly pass-



A splendid front view of the capital buildings of the Province of Alberta which rank among the finest in the Dominion of Canada. Situated in Edmonton on the hill previously occupied by the "Big House" or Factor's house, of the Hudson's Bay Company, it commands the most strategic position on the banks of the North Saskatchewan river. The building occupies a plot of ground 427 feet by 200 feet, and from the ground to the top of the dome is 178 feet. The building is fireproof inside and outside. The outside walls are faced with cut stone and the inside walls and floors are of reinforced steel concrete construction with marble and tile finishes. The building is used for departmental business, and the centre part of the building, for legislative business. The legislative building includes the Legislative Chamber, the Provincial Library, the Speaker's Chamber, Members' Rooms, Law Library, the magnificently imposing rotunda and dome, the grand staircase, and the galleries. The building, took over five years to build and they were opened for public use and service by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught in September, 1912, with the famous golden key made of gold washed from the banks of the Saskatchewan river, and treasured by the former lords of the land the Hudson's Bay Company, for hundreds of years.

the commerce and trade of the world have been discovered. During the past five years the youngest province of all Alberta, has created a vast amount of wealth which will have a beneficial influence on the financial credit, the trade prosperity and the industrial future of the nation. Early frosts and mosquitos, and the countless other difficulties that beset the path of the pioneer, only seem, like the "governor" on an engine, to keep the westerner, especially the Albertan, from being inflated and carried away by an excess of the combination of speculation and enthusiasm.

ing historical days as the last three decades in Canada, more particularly in that portion limited and defined as the North West Territories in the original charter of the Hudson Bay Co. Nevertheless, this part of the last great settlement of the world has a history quite as replete with brave deeds, with heroic sacrifices, with the exploration, conquest and settlement of new lands, as any offered by the colonization romances of the Old World.

In 1897, the year of the formation of the Dominion of Canada by the Act of Confederation, the general opinion held



HON. JAMES ALEXANDER LOUGHEED, K.C.

Hon. James Alexander Lougheed, K.C., is one of the men whose influence and energy have helped to create the history of rapid development of Alberta and especially of Calgary. He was born in Brampton Ont. September 1st 1854 and was educated in the public and high schools there. He studied and practiced law until 1884, coming to Calgary in 1885 when it was a city of a few tents and shacks. The following year he became united with the real estate interests of Mrs. Harcourt daughter of Chief Justice Wm. Harcourt and niece of Inspector Chas. Frazier and business of Harcourt. When the latter died in 1886, Mr. Lougheed was chosen to fill his place in the Dominion Bank. For years he is the dominating party and at present is a member of the cabinet. He has at all times demonstrated his faith in the future of Calgary, building such a fine business and apartment block as the Lougheed Building at a time when building operations were at a standstill for the time being, and in many other ways he has demonstrated a fine and progressive and loyal citizenship.

of North Western Canada, except in the minds of the first comers, who had learned the real facts, was an impression that everything west of the Great Lakes was a wild and barren tract, unfit for human habitation. The fur trading companies have been accused of withholding the information they possessed, that they might the longer enjoy the first fruits of exploration and conquest. But the energy and activity displayed by these fur companies was extraordinary. They planted fur trading posts at strategic points all over the north-west and the hinterland, they sent expeditions to survey and determine the exact geographical positions of their posts, and made countless valuable explorations and discoveries. The Hudson's Bay Co., the leaders had as formidable competitors in these enterprises as well as in the fur trade, the North West Company, the N. Y. Company, and the Astoria Company. By the Dec 10th signed in 1821, this ruinous rivalry came to an end by the amalgamation of the warring companies into the Hudson's Bay Company, and the old regime of government by fur trading companies practically ended when the Hudson's Bay Company yielded their more important governing powers to the Dominion of Canada. With the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway came the development of a new epoch of history. It is impossible, in the space

the development of irrigation projects in redeeming dry areas, 1911, deserve individual historical analysis, if we had space for a complete history of Alberta, which has so many rich and so many varied threads of romantic, bit and action in its historical tapestry.

Home building is after all the most important part of nation building. The content and comfort of the home life in Alberta and other western provinces are of the highest and most satisfactory types. Isolation in Alberta is rapidly becoming a thing of the past in these days of good roads, telephones, improved machinery and ever branching railroads.

Alberta comprises that part of the Dominion of Canada that lies east of the gigantic, midrib of the Rocky Mountains from the 49th parallel to the 60th parallel or north latitude. Eastward the province extends to the 4th meridian. Its physical features and climate are extremely favorable for colonization and the production of wealth. Although the province is not exposed to sea breezes, yet it has its warm chinook winds, causing a mildness and salubrity known in few parts of the American continent. The province comprises the old territorial district of Alberta and the western part of the district of Athabasca.

Alberta is a vast sloping plateau from 2,000 to 3,000 feet



The Indian settlement at Lake Wabamun is characteristic of the present-day Indian settlers in Alberta. The Indians as a whole have given up nomadic habits and become interested in agricultural pursuits. They have adopted the white man's styles of dress and take great interest in church, school and settlement life.

at our command, to dwell upon the great developing factors of the N.W.P., such as the first transcontinental (C.P.R.) the organization of the R.N.W.M.P. the North West Rebellions, the election of the first North West legislative assembly and council, the various Indian treaties, the wide-spread efforts made by the devoted pioneer missionaries such as the MacDougalls, Canon Newton, and Father LaCombe, the division in May, 1882, of the North West into four large districts—Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Athabasca—with surveys based on meridian lines, the throwing open of the above districts for free homestead entry, 1883, the appointment of a number of stipendiary Magistrates, who together with the Royal North West Mounted Police, constituted the Court of Last Appeal in all matters pertaining to law and order, the adoption of the Torrens System for the accurate registration and transfer of landed property, 1886, the struggle from 1890 to 1897 for better constitutional government and provincial autonomy, the final triumph of provincial autonomy in 1905 and the creation of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, the Alberta Education Act, 1908, including the University Act, the commencement of construction of the second transcontinental railway (Grand Trunk Pacific), 1908, and the third (Canadian Northern Railway) 1909, and

above sea level with its western edge on the Rocky Mountains. Absolutely level plains form in great proportion of the surface of the province. While open and treeless country characterizes the southern part, great stretches of prairie land extend to the northern limits of the Hay River and the Mackenzie River. The prairie of the south passes into woodland, to reappear again in higher altitudes. The province is the source of two of the four great river systems of the North American continent, the Saskatchewan and the Mackenzie. There are hundreds of small streams, and over 3,000 miles of navigable riverways. The land is covered with clay for almost the whole, and varying in depth from a few feet at the Rocky Mountains to several hundred feet further east. This is overlaid by a deep black soil from a few inches to four and even five feet in thickness, practically free of stones. This soil is exceedingly rich in nitrogen, potash, phosphoric acid and lime, the essential plant foods upon which successful plant growth depends.

Figures compiled by the government concerning Alberta coal mines indicate a great increase in this industry. The coal production in 1913 was 1,300,000 tons. Many mines that are not yet being worked are awaiting the arrival of the railways in their neighborhoods. Coal deposits of the Cretaceous for-



RICHARD BEDFORD BENNETT LL.B., K.C., M.P.

R. B. Bennett LL.B., K.C., M.P. one of the most famous men in Canadian public life to day, whose aggressive personality has been testified in the legislative houses, whose grasp of public questions, mastery of debate and his total aptitude for legal and political action have brought him to the high rank of a worthy representative of his city. He was born in St. John's, N.B. 823 of United Empire Loyalist parentage. He was called to the bar when only 23 years old and elected K.C. in 1907. As partner of ex-Liberal Governor Tweedie, Chatham, N.B., he worked up a wide reputation and was a member of the first town council of Chatham. He came to Canada in 1893, as partner in "Bennett & Co." He was a member of the N.W.T. from 1896 to 1903. In 1903 he was elected to represent Chatham in the House of Commons. He was a member of the House of Commons from 1903 to 1911, for instance in the political arena, his leadership of the party but, before coming to power, he was a man of letters. In 1901 he was awarded the Honorary Fellowship of the Royal Canadian Institute. A member of the Law Society, a member of many literary, historical and imperial organizations. He is also the promoter of the country through his connection with a number of important literary and historical societies and an impetus to the cause.

mation are found in extensive areas in different parts of Alberta. On the prairies lignite is found at various levels. In the foothills the deposits pass into high grade lignites and bituminous beds. In the mountains where the strata have been ripped up in the mountain folds, anthracite of excellent quality is found.

A great deal of work has been done of late years in the establishment of brick plants. The manufacture of Portland cement is also creating increasing interest, the clays and limstones of Alberta being eminently suitable for the production of Portland cement. I. R. Hughes said not long ago, "I saw enough asphaltum actually exposed in the Fort Mackay district of Northern Alberta to pave the ten largest cities you ever saw" after returning with 40 bags of mineral samples obtained in the north, and reported to the government that by actual tests, the largest gypsum deposit in the world was located, seventy-five miles down the river from Fort Vermilion, Alberta. An outcrop of clay and conglomerates about thirty miles south of McMurray and continues to forty miles below McMurray on the Athabasca River, and extends for about thirty miles east and west, with an average depth of 150 feet. It would appear from a number of late government reports that this deposit of tar-sand, or asphalt, or bitumen, as it is variously termed, is also the largest of its kind in the world.

The principal points where natural gas, in commercial quantities, has been discovered and utilized in Alberta are very numerous, and form another great phase of natural resources. Little Buffalo River, Grand Rapids on the Athabasca, Pechean River, Athabasca Landing, Box Grove (Calgary), Medicine Hat, Tobick, Camrose, are a few centres where the gas is found in large quantities.

The city of Medicine Hat is entirely lighted with this wonderful natural mineral product. At Box Grove (near Calgary), the C.P.R. owns a natural gas well which yields 1,000,000 feet of gas every twenty-four hours. In connection with the natural gas we must speak of another product which Alberta has now been definitely proved to possess—oil—in commercial quantities. With the recent discovery of oil in the Dugmore oil well near Calgary, a wonderful new field of enterprise for Alberta was opened up, especially in view of the fact that the really producing oil fields of the world are limited in number and that the rate of consumption of oil for domestic and commercial purposes exceeds the rate of supply over four times. This oil is not a second rate crude oil, on the contrary, it shows by laboratory test the highest percentage known and the product can immediately be used, owing to this high percentage of condensates, for all purposes de-

manding gasoline. Hundreds of oil companies have sprung into existence, and all the available land in the vicinity of Calgary has been taken on for the purpose of drilling for other oil fields, and so once again Alberta utilizes resources which will eventually bring her to the foremost position among the provinces of the Dominion.

Dairying and poultry raising have been receiving increasing attention of late years in Alberta. The industry has received a great impetus from the unique system which has been adopted by the Provincial government, whereby a number of creameries have been established throughout Alberta on a large co-operative scale, there now being 21 which on time operations the year around. The government manufactures the butter, keeps it in cold storage, and then sells it as it is sold to the best advantage.

For many years Alberta has been importing farm and dairy products from the eastern provinces, but the late indications are that the tide is turning the other way, and only a month ago several carloads of butter were shipped from Calgary and Edmonton to Eastern Canada. The total value of cream, butter and cheese produced in the province of Alberta during the past year is estimated at \$1,250,000. A rapidly growing interest in poultry raising is reported by the poultry department, and the live stock commissioner's report states that the markets show a constantly rising price and an exceedingly bright outlook for the sale of all classes of stock, at excellent prices.

The greatest asset that Alberta contains, however, is the soil, and one of the most important occupations of the people is the tilling of it. The area of the province includes over 162,263,000 acres of arable land, of which over 100,000,000 acres are still available for settlement. Lured by the hunger for land, or dreaming of a new home in the Eden of Plenty and Prosperity, a constant procession of American farmers has been crossing the international



A miscellaneous heap of vegetables grown in Alberta gardens. Mixed farming, is the doorway in success which many farmers in the northern and southern districts of Alberta have succeeded in opening. The land is rich enough to produce an abundance of varied crops without fertilizer of any sort. All produce is safe as at all times at good prices.

line for many years past, and wending its homeward-bound way across the fertile areas of Alberta. There never yet was a country in which the dissatisfied did not exist. But they are found in smaller number in the Canadian West than in any other new country. Alexander Mackenzie, interviewed the other day, said that Alberta had already commenced the real era of her agricultural prosperity, and that the development of Northern Alberta and its agricultural enterprises would make a tremendous difference in the national prosperity. Mackenzie will be remembered as the man who after 4 years spent in the wildland proved to the world in 1858, that wheat and other grains could be grown north of the 55th parallel of latitude.

The fruit industry has also been demonstrated by the Al



HON WILLIAM HENRY CUSHING

Hon. W. H. Cushing, is widely known throughout Western Canada as one of its truest citizens and one of the strongest personalities which have been dedicated to the upbuilding of the country. He was born in Wellington, Ont., in 1852, and was educated in his native county, leaving the High School to assist his father in the management of a large farm. In 1870, he became a full-blooded builder, and came west in 1883. He built all the first buildings in Calgary and in 1885 opened the first factory, which has developed into the premier factory of the West, and one of the largest in Canada, with many branch factories and lumber yards, and an annual pay-roll amounting to thousands of dollars. He has served as chairman of almost every organization in Calgary, was Alderman 1890-1904, member of School and Hospital Boards, Board of Trade, Mayor of City in 1900, and was appointed Minister of Public Works for Alberta in 1905, acting as minister till 1910. He served his country in 1860 in the 30th Rifle Battalion. His strong, forceful personality is as dominant in church and temperance work as in business or politics, and he was Alberta's Delegate to the World's Missionary Congress, Edinburgh, Scotland, 1910, and is a governing member of the International Board, Laymen's Missionary Movement.

berta government to be a rapidly growing and successful industry. A number of experimental stations have been established in the province, which have been conducting a variety of experiments, and have proved without a shadow of doubt the successful culture of a great variety of wild and tame fruits.

The International Irrigation Congress this year held for the first time in Canada, is an epoch making event in the history of the province of Alberta. Many hundreds of Americans are looking forward to a visit to this land of promise of which they have heard so much. There are irrigation works in the vicinity of Calgary which are unequalled on the American continent, and this congress will furnish a splendid opportunity for Alberta to display her agricultural and horticultural products, and will eventually be the means of attracting a desirable immigration of the best class of permanent settlers for the province.

When the first trains came through the province of Alberta, the train used to travel slowly, with innumerable jerks, and the locomotive whistle used to whistle in imitation of various cries used in herding. Now hundreds of trains travel daily with a speed and despatch equal to the best systems of the older lands. The whole province resembles a spider's web, with its network of railway systems. Side by side on the country roads one may meet a motor car swaying and buzzing, and a surviving prairie schooner, en route for the north.

"Booms" in the old sense are over, though there was a slight reversion to the type when oil was discovered near Calgary a few months ago. The restless element are gradually disappearing from the province. The rapid birth and development of towns and cities in Alberta is the most impressive feature meeting the eye of the traveller through the province at the present time. New industries continue to be established at strategic centres, and the transcontinental railways to multiply their branch lines and thereby assist the building up of this great territory.

Although the days of the fur trader are gone for ever, and his reign is now but a historical fact, there is still a vast fur trade, which must be counted among the great resources of Alberta. Besides the pioneer company—the Hudson's Bay Co.—with its chain of forts extending to the Arctic Circle, the Revillon Freres and other large companies, and the numerous private concerns, the Indians of the north frequently bring down valuable packs of their own direct to the shipping points. Within the last few years, a great industry in the breeding of silver foxes for their valuable fur has developed in Northern Alberta. Scores of trappers and others in the northern part of Alberta are taking up this industry. Even companies are being organized for the same purpose. Colin

Fraser, famous as the oldest and most successful living free trader in Alberta, claims that there are furs enough yet in the north to supply all Alberta.

The system of education in Alberta has been pronounced by experts the best in the Dominion of Canada, and one of the best in the world. Perhaps one of the most vital features as far as the relation of the department to the future citizenship of the province is concerned, is the attitude of the education department in regard to the foreign element of the population. At first it seemed difficult to organize and maintain schools among the foreigners, but now they appear, according to the figures of the school report, to be even more anxious for schools than their English-speaking people.

In the whole Dominion of Canada there is no province where the life of the people is richer with the romance of the past or brighter with optimism for the future than Alberta. Within a decade it has risen from a practically uninhabited land to a full-fledged province in the full panoply of a legislative and judicial equipment taking its place with honor and distinction among the provinces of the Dominion. Such a spectacle has not been witnessed by other people in Canada in this generation, and though such an event can take place but once in the life of people, the splendid beginning made by the people and the government of the new province will always remain as a heritage of enviable pride and stimulating endeavor. The growth of Canadian nationalism is destined to impose many new duties on the people of Alberta, but judging from their present temper, they will be loyal to her interests without being provincial, and devoted to Canada without sacrificing the welfare of imperial organization, or trespassing on the neighborly feelings which have maintained the hundred years of peace with Canada and the United States.

The C.P.R., through its Department of Natural Resources, controls over 6,000,000 acres of unsold land in Western Canada.

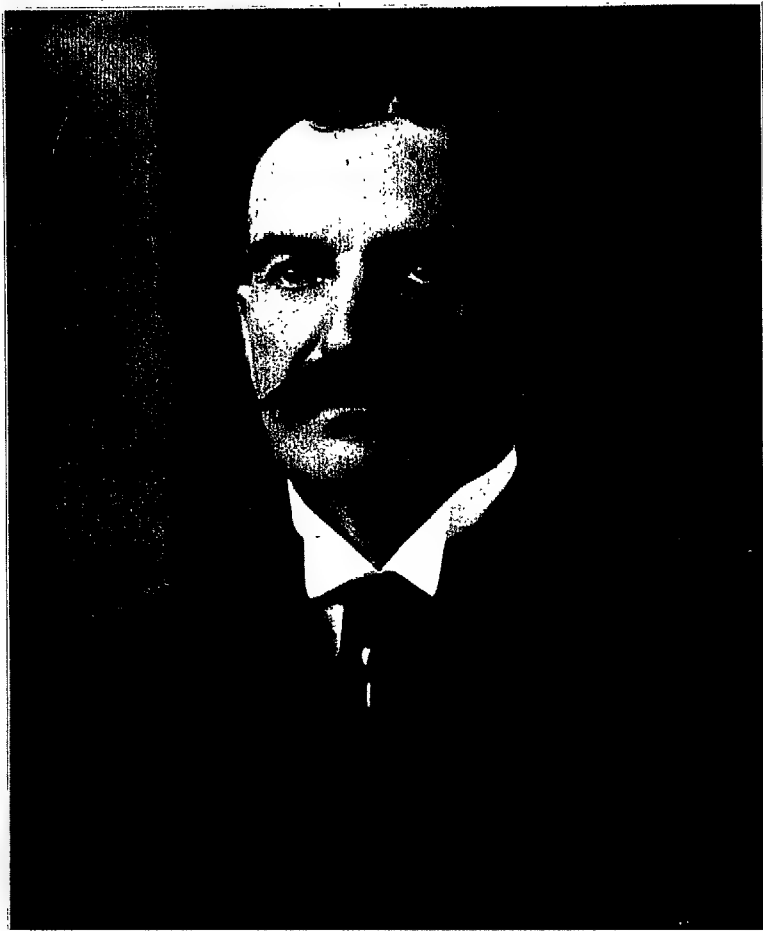
The C.P.R.'s progress and prosperity have stimulated other companies to build new railways and have enabled them to obtain capital which they could not have raised otherwise. The success of the C.P.R. has done more than anything else to impress European investors with the advantages of Canada as a field for investment.

The system of ready-made farms, and the development of unoccupied and apparently semi-arid areas, through great colonization schemes, such as the irrigation dam at Bassano, are evidences of this development in directions not apparently connected with actual railway development, but which nevertheless, are maintaining railway progress and assisting the development of the province.



JOHN STOUGHTON DENNIS, C.E., D.L.S.

John Stoughton Dennis, C.E., D.L.S., assistant to the president, and present in charge of the Department of Natural Resources, C.P.R., Calgary. He was born in Toronto, Ont., in 1856. He was educated at Upper Canada College and the Royal Military College, graduating with first-class honors. From 1872 to 1879, he was in charge of the Dominion Government Surveys in the N.W.T. In 1879 he was appointed chief surveyor, Hudson's Bay Company's Land Department. From 1885 to 1886, he was Chief Inspector of Surveys for the Dominion Government, as Chief Engineer and Deputy Commissioner of Public Works. With this splendid equipment of perfect knowledge of and familiarity with conditions of every nature in the North-West, he was well fitted for the position of E.C. Land Commissioner of and Superintendent of Irrigation. His latest achievement, a task demanding the highest possible engineering ability, was the completion of the C.P.R. Irrigation project at Bassano, including the actual construction of 4,000 miles of canal and waterways.

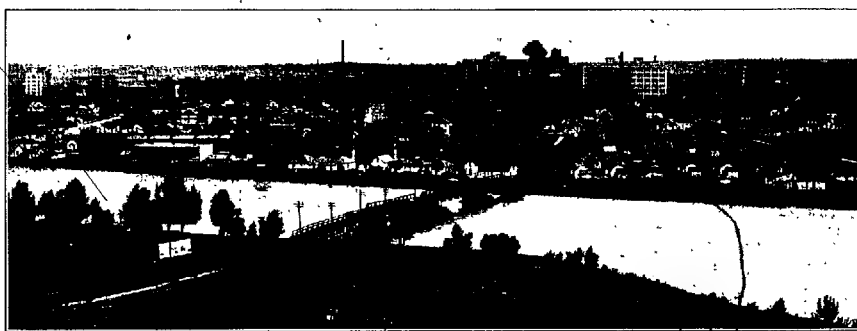


COLONEL JAMES WALKER

Our space only permits the barest mention of the outstanding happenings in the life of Colonel James Walker, which, if given justice, would require a large volume for their delineation. He was born in Westworth, County, Ontario, April 14th 1843, the eldest son of Captain Walker, a large land owner. He was engaged in farming until 1874, devoting his spare time to military studies. In 1866 he received a captain's certificate in the Toronto Infantry School, then served through the Fenian Raid of 1870, organizing the 7th Westworth Battalion. He took an Honours Course of the Royal Military College, where General French chose him as his personal aide during the organization of the R.N.W.M.F. and their famous march of 1,055 miles, he assisting in the purchasing of all equipment, clothing, etc. and proving invaluable through the difficulties and trying experiences of the taking of the Great Lone Land. He served till 1881 establishing posts at La Corne, Prince Albert, Duck Lake, and Fort Carlton, saving a number of forts from Indian attacks by his personal bravery and tact as acting Indian agent, and eventually, its commissioners, who obtained the consent of the Cree to Treaty No. 6th, and in 1889 and 1900, in settling half-breed claims in Saskatchewan, Alberta and Athabasca. Brought about the incorporation of the city of Calgary in 1884, managed Cochrane Ranch, 1885-1889. Brought in first portable sawmill in 1880. Placed many settlers in East Calgary. Organized 14th Light Horse, and sent its band to Dublin, thereby inducing the immigration of hundreds of settlers to Alberta. Hon. Colonel 23rd Alberta Rangers, organized the Cadet Movement in Alberta, and is now a member of the Cadet Commission, Scout Commissioner for Alberta, member of chairman of the School Board, for 19 years. He is responsible for the stone schools now in Calgary. He laid the cornerstone of the Central school and has insisted on the schools being built of stone ever since. A prominent lodge and club man, a maker of the finest kind of history, giving freely of his time his indomitable energy and finances to furthering the best interests of Alberta, and particularly of Calgary, assisting in developing her natural resources, such as gas and coal, and never turning a deaf ear to legitimate appeals for assistance, either on the part of public or private interests.



CALGARY—Where Opportunities Abound



This view, taken from the Centre Street elevation, gives some idea of the rapid upbuilding of new shopping districts in Calgary, including a comparatively narrow area several sky-scrapers, whose value totals over \$10,000,000.00, and which have been erected during the past two years.

"ONWARD"—HISTORICAL

CALGARY was established when there were no white men in the country with the exception of the fur traders, a few of whom had a fort at Fort de la Jonquiere, in 1751, the principal inhabitants of the country being savage and warlike tribes of Cree, Algonquins, Sioux, Athapascans, Iroquois, Ojibways, Sarcees, Blackfeet, Piegan, Bloods, Stoney, Gros-Ventres, Assinibomes, Chipewyans and Beavers. The only trails in the country were those made by the immense herds of buffalo which were then roaming the country. The nearest railway was 600 miles to the south, and supplies were toted in from Fort Benton, Montana, with ox teams.

The Blackfeet had a spot near the Old Bow Fort of the H.B.Co., called Si-ok-pa-qi (Ridge Under Water), which had been a camping and burying ground for generations. When the first troop of the Royal North West Mounted Police arrived in the country, they were ordered to build a fort, and occupy it with fifty men at some point on the Bow River.

In the opening of the spring of 1875, F Troop was detailed for this duty, in charge of Inspector Brisebois and Captain Denny, with Colonel Macleod as overseer. They arrived on the north branch of the Bow River early in August at a point immediately opposite the present site of the city of Calgary. They were greatly impressed with the wonderful situation of the broad open valley lying before them, with the Elbow River running into the Bow River from the south, the banks of both rivers being then heavily timbered with pine, poplar and cottonwood. The valley was black with buffalo, moving bands of which could be seen to the south on the hill

as far as the eye could reach, and the same to the west of the Elbow. The detachment of the R.N.W.M.P. crossed the river by using the wagon boxes with the wagon covers, which had been greased, lashed around them, two wagon boxes being fastened together to ferry over the baggage and equipment, the horses swimming. A small rising ground near the mouth of the Elbow River on the west side was chosen as a suitable site for the proposed fort, and the R.N.W.M.P. barracks stood there till this year.

During the next few days the detachment spent their time floating logs down the river for the construction of the fort. One day they came across the remains of a camp which had belonged to some traders, which had been attacked by the Blackfeet the summer previous. Several on both sides were killed and the bodies of the slain left unburied. There were no white men at that time between Macleod and Calgary, and none to the west with the exception of the Rev. George MacDougall and his family, who spent part of their time at Morley, and the son, David MacDougall, who crossed the plains every year to Fort Garry (Winnipeg) with his winter's fur stored in Red River carts, and returned to trade with the Indians.

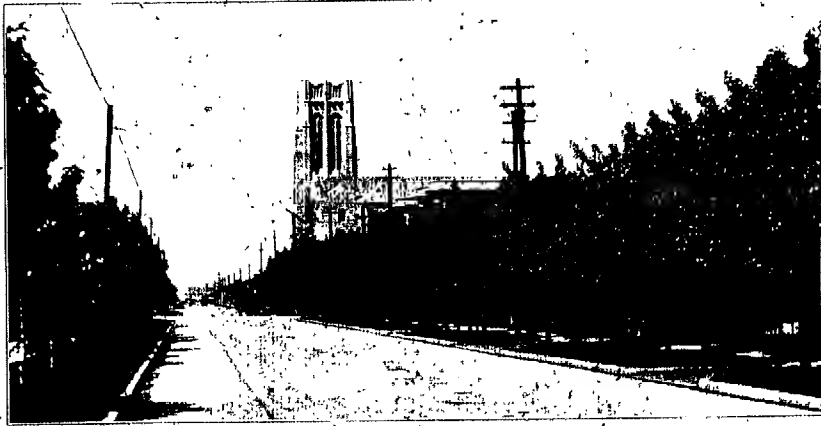
Late in the summer a party which had been sent out by I. G. Baker and Company of Fort Benton, arrived at the site of the R.N.W.M.P. fort, and commenced to build a trading post. The Hudson's Bay Company erected a trading post on the east side of the Elbow River the same month.

The settlement was first named Fort Brisebois, and later, in honor of Colonel Macleod, Calgary, the name of the Macleod estate in Isle of Mull in Scotland, the name meaning



THOMAS MITCHELL TWEEDIE, B.A., LL.B., M.P.P.

F. M. Tweedie, B.A., LL.B., M.P.P. for Centre Calgary, is one of the best-known members of the Alberta Legislature, his powerful speeches being a feature of all the debates. He was born on the 4th of March 1872, in Pictou, N.S., of Scotch and Irish ancestry. His education was received at Pictou Academy, Mt Allison University, and Harvard University. He practised law for a time in Eastern Canada then came to the new province of Alberta when it was formed, and has rapidly taken a place among the leading barristers of the province. He was first elected to the Legislature in a by-election held to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of R. B. Bennett to contest a seat in the House of Commons. He was re-elected in his seat in the general election of 1913, after a brilliant political campaign.



A view of Sixth Avenue W., Calgary, which refutes the idea held so long that trees of beautiful foliage and luxuriant growth could never be persuaded to give pleasure to the citizens of Calgary. Most of the trees shown in this picture have been planted within the past five years. The tower of Knox Church recently erected at a cost of over \$200,000 is shown above.

"clear running water." The cause underlying the remarkable subsequent development and growth of Calgary lies in the Bow River with its clear waters, because in the days that Calgary first sprang into being, water - good water - was a matter of more than ordinary import. In those days the only means that the great west had of communicating with the eastern part of the Dominion was by pack trains and ox-carts, so that a sufficient supply of good water was highly important at the principal stopping places en route; and when later the selection of Calgary as a main point on the trans-continental railway was announced, the great future growth of the settlement was assured.

In 1883, the first coal mine in Alberta, 85 miles north-west of Calgary, was opened. In the same year the post office was empowered to issue money orders, and also rose to the dignity of a daily mail service, and the first train arrived on August 27th, 1883.

In the year 1885, the first daily newspaper appeared in Calgary, which chronicled the first meeting of the Board of Trade and the departure of 30 men and 21 horses from Calgary to assist the forces sent to crush out the North-West Rebellion.

In 1888, the Royal Assent was given to the Calgary and Edmonton Railway bill, but it was not formally ratified until 1891. In this same year the principle of public ownership was first adopted, when the town of Calgary took over the water-works system and the electric light system. Calgary's birth as a town dates from the Charter of Incorporation, November 10, 1881, and as a city dates from January 1st, 1891. The year 1905 marks the dividing line between Calgary

the cow-town, and Calgary, the commercial metropolis, the final phase of modern progress appearing in 1906, with the adoption of the commission form of city government. Calgary was also the first city in Western Canada to adopt a system of city planning and to procure municipal industrial sites held at nominal prices, so that industrial concerns may purchase them easily, and so be led to locate in the city in greater numbers.

The area of the city at the beginning of 1917 was 401 square miles, whereas at the time of incorporation as a town in 1881, the area consisted of 1,920 acres. In the past three years the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern railways have brought their main line through Calgary, and there are ten branch, and three main lines of railway which have been completed, and despite such checks as the great fire of 1886 (loss \$100,000,000), expansion has always been the keynote of the city's prosperity and history; the expansion of the past few years may perhaps be better realized from the fact that:

Population has increased	1887
Bank clearings have increased	215%
Assessments have increased	215%
Customs receipts have increased	215%
Post-office receipts have increased	188%
New buildings erected or valued at	\$14,921,958
Miles added to the street railway system	51
Miles added to paved streets	12
Miles added to the sewage system	119



Calgary's streets are numbered according to the most easily understood and followed of any system in the Dominion, and her principal municipal buildings, churches, etc., are grouped around a logical city centre. This bird's-eye view shows a portion of the central part of Calgary, including the Pro-Cathedral of the Redeemer, and other important buildings.



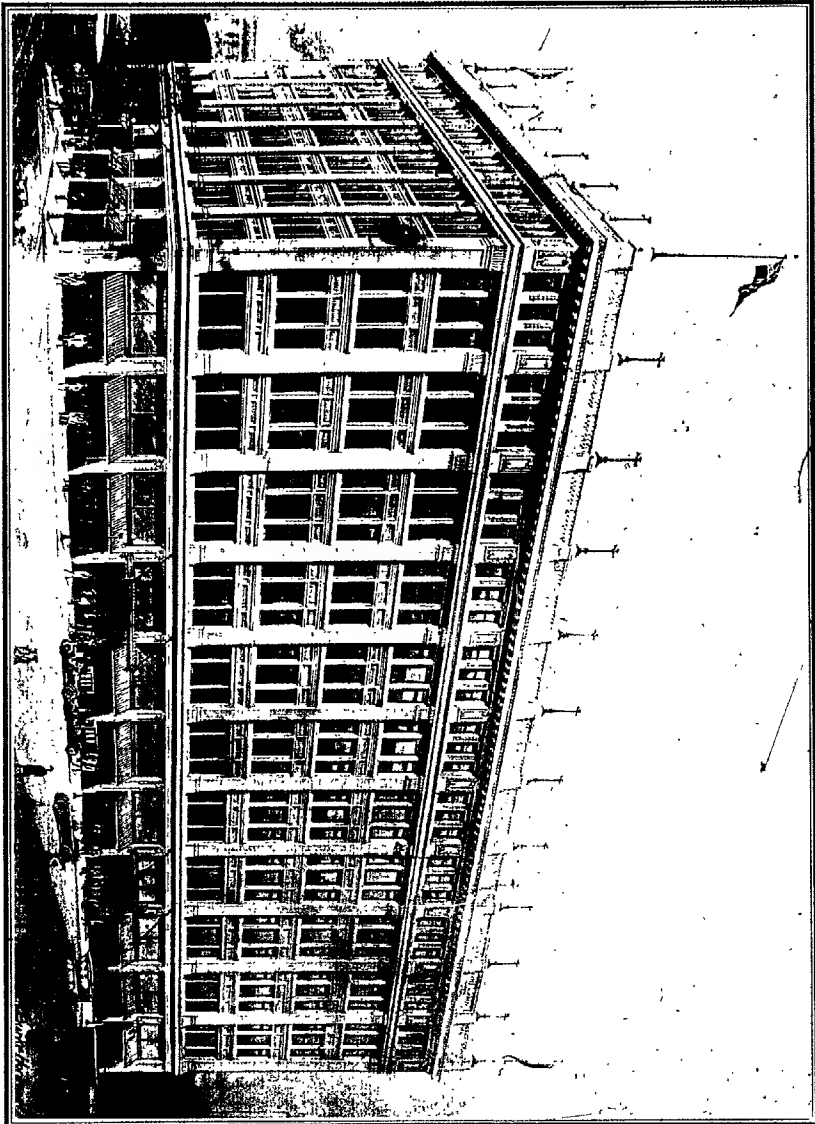
JOHN EDWARD ANNAND MACLEOD

John Edward Annand Macleod is one of the prominent men who have been forging to the front rank among the leading men of Calgary and the Province of Alberta. He is of Scottish-Canadian ancestry, and was educated in the public and high schools of Halifax, N.S., and Dalhousie University, N.S. He was admitted to the Nova Scotia bar on January 12th, 1904, and after he came west, his standing was recognised by the Alberta Bar, June 1st, 1907. He is vice-president of the Calgary General Trust Co., Ltd.; V. P. Burroughs and Co., Ltd.; Western Petroleum Co., Ltd.; secretary, British American Oil Corporation, Ltd.; director of Beaver Oil, Ltd.; and is also interested in a number of other business concerns in the city, who recognize him as an authority upon corporation and commercial law. He is a member of the well-known firm of Clarke, McCarthy, Carson and Macleod, and he has built up a reputation for assiduous attention to the interests of his clients.

Where a few years ago were bare hills and bald-headed prairie, with gophers disporting themselves in and out of their burrows, are now such beautiful suburbs as Bowness, Mount Royal, Elbow Park, Elbow, Glenora, and Rosedale, many residences in these suburbs having cost over \$60,000 to build. Another remarkable thing about the building growth of Calgary, is the fact that so many working men and others have

placed candles, and Calgary is today a city of all modern improvements, with its 170 miles of sewers, 151 miles of water mains, 60 miles of paved streets, 100 miles of graded streets and avenues (as compared with one mile in 1860), 60 miles of street railway tracks, 30 miles of boulevards, 116 miles of concrete sidewalks, clean and well paved thoroughfares, and beautiful residential districts.

The Hudson Bay Company's new store, erected at a cost of \$1,000,000, and the finest and most modern store in Canada. It was opened in August, 1913, by the Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta, in the presence of high dignitaries of the Province and thousands of citizens. This magnificent store well maintains the claim of the Hudson Bay Co. as the finest of its kind.



preferred to build little cottages and bungalows of their own, rather than be content with rented houses or apartments. In fact Calgary in recent years has shown the most phenomenal growth of any city on the American continent in the same space of time. Million dollar hotels have replaced the frontier saloons, million dollar department stores have replaced the fur trading posts, electric lights and natural gas have re-

LOCATION AND POPULATION

Calgary is located 810 miles west of Winnipeg. Its altitude is 3,110 feet. It is located on the main lines of the C.P.R., G.T.P., C.N.R., and Canadian Western railways. The city is the centre of thousands of acres of irrigated lands famous for grains and vegetables, and a Grain Exchange was established a few years ago to bring the producer and consumer



WILLIAM HENRY McLAWS

*William Henry McLaws, barrister and solicitor, and member of the firm of Loughheed, Bennett, McLaws and Company, was born at Dutton, Ontario, April 8th, 1882, and is a son of Duncan McLaws, contractor, and Janet McLaws of that place, and is of Scotch descent. He was educated in Dutton and Toronto, Ontario, and at Hutchinson, Kansas. He is connected with several local enterprises including the Western Foundry and Maching Company, Ltd., of which he is president and the Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light, Heat and Power Co., Ltd., of which he is a director. In September 10th, 1908, Mr. McLaws was married to Miss Jessie Preston, of Toronto. They have one son, Donald Preston McLaws. Mr. McLaws is a Conservative in politics and is a Free Mason and member of the Country and Alberta clubs.

closer together. It is also in the centre of a mineral district, including the largest coal deposits on the continent, not excepting even the far-famed Pennsylvania fields. The coal productions in the Calgary district has increased 700% in the last three years. There is much mineral wealth stored in the Rocky Mountains near Calgary, which has hardly been touched. But among the deposits which have been located and worked in the Calgary district are iron, lead, coal (bituminous, lignite, anthracite and coke), shielite sandstone 98% pure, brick silicate, clay and shale, and fire clay. Oil was struck on October 4th, 1913, at a depth of 1,562 feet, on section 6, township 20, range 2, west of the fifth meridian, which location is now known as the Discovery Well. Since that time a great number of other wells have been put down for the purpose of ascertaining how large an oil field Alberta really possesses. The great timber tracts on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains and Eastern British Columbia are also valuable tributary assets to Calgary.

POPULATION

During the past two years the population of Calgary has been increasing at an average rate of 1,000 per month. The

and fuel, and owns its own industrial sites, and may be correctly spoken of as an industrial centre, now having 150 manufacturing plants in active operation. The C.P.R. shops employ over 2,500 men in their industrial works, and a small town is growing up around their works at Ogden, east Calgary. The different railways have together the largest railway industrial payroll west of Winnipeg. In the adjoining district there is enough sandstone, sand and brick to supply a metropolis of 1,000,000 people. There are several plants in operation, turning out 1,175,000 common brick in a day, and a cement plant, with a capacity of 2,000 blocks a day.

Calgary has a large and unending supply of hydro-electric power sold to manufacturers at a lower rate than power elsewhere west of the Great Lakes. There is an untailing water supply stored in the reservoir of 16,000,000 gallons capacity daily, the gravity system of water regulation having been installed in 1907. Natural gas was first found at Bow Island, Alta., in 1908, at a depth of 1,900 feet, and was first used on January 23rd, 1912, by the householders of Calgary. Now there is a daily average yield from 16 wells of 11,000,000 cubic feet, which is supplied at a rate of 40 cents per 1,000 c. ft. in summer and 45 cents in winter, the power rate of 15

TYPICAL WESTERN CANADIAN HOMES



The above cut illustrates the character of the homes that are being built in the principal cities of Western Canada. This photograph was taken in Mount Royal, one of the additions to Calgary, which a few years ago was practically unsaleable. The investors who had the foresight to purchase this property made a fortune practically in 7 days.

following table gives an idea of how the population has grown by leaps and bounds:

1881	500
1901	6,557
1906	10,743
1905	12,500
1911	55,000
1912	70,000
1913	85,000

MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIES

The first manufacturing industry in Calgary of which we have any record is the first planing mill and sash factory of the Cushing Bros., erected in 1885, with the old-fashioned treadle rip saw and jigger. Mr. Cushing was the first to make use of the almost inexhaustible supply of lumber, immediately to the west of Calgary. Next in order came the Eau Claire and Bow River Lumber Co., in 1886; the Calgary Brewing Co., in 1893; the first plant of P. Burns, 1895; the Great West Saddlery Co., 1900, and later came the only boiler shops west of Winnipeg, the Western Machinery and Boiler Co.

The city of Calgary is amply provided with cheap power

cents per c. ft. winter and summer. There are two asphalt paving plants owned and controlled by the city, which are capable of constructing 2,500 yards of concrete surface per day, laid complete at an outside cost of \$1.89.

Finally, the city has a splendid asset in the Calgary Municipal Testing Laboratory, maintained for the purpose of assisting all municipal undertakings and public works; testing the construction materials and supplies. Tests are also made for general public health work, a general bacteriological, chemical and physical testing work being carried out every day, including tests of the public milk and water supply. This laboratory is a great boon to the 60 large industrial interests of the city, and the 200 wholesale houses.

FINANCIAL PROGRESS

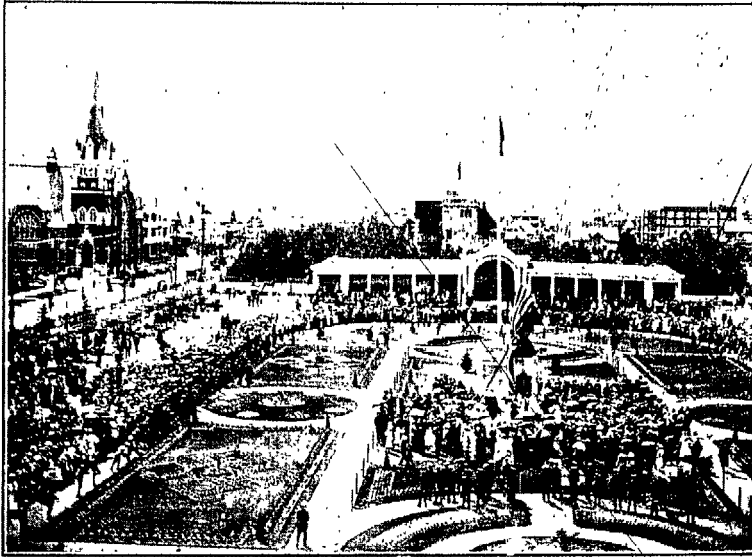
The banks in Calgary and the clearing statement and business permits are an excellent indication of its stability. There is a business turnover of practically \$10,000,000 per year. Where in 1887 there was only one chartered bank and two private banks, there are now 25 chartered banks and 15 private banks in operation. The business valuation and assessment of property has steadily mounted year by year, till parcels of

Twenty-three



REV SAMUEL BACON HILLOCKS, B.A., M.L.A.

Rev. Samuel Bacon Hillocks, B.A., M.L.A., representing North Calgary in the provincial parliament, was born on February 11th, 1869, at Bathurst, New Brunswick. He is a Celt by ancestry, both his parents having been natives of the Northern Isle. He was educated at the Bathurst Collegiate school and later, while on a visit to relatives in the city of Chatham, a United States, he completed the arts course at Grant University. He returned home and completed the ministry course in ordination. Since his ordination he has held a number of important pastorates, but of late years he has not been actively engaged in ministerial labors, but has been studying law, and expects to be called to the Alberta Bar in the near future. He has always taken an active interest in politics, and devotes a great deal of his time to the interests of his constituents.



This picture, now doubly interesting in view of the large Canadian contingent taking part in the present European war, was taken July 1st 1914 and depicts the scene at Central Park, Calgary, when the realistic monument, representing a Western Canadian Cavalry officer and mount awaiting orders, was unveiled in memory of the Canadian heroes who fell in South Africa.

land which were obtained in exchange for a plug of tobacco in the early days, cannot now be obtained for any smaller consideration than \$2,500 per foot. The following figures speak for themselves.

Assessment, 1883	\$ 1,500
" 1891	1,911,535
" 1894	2,582,187
" 1907	128,42,196
" 1910	30,796,092
" 1913	150,000,000
Bank Clearings, 1910	150,677,041
" " 1911	218,681,921
" " 1912	277,192,304
" " 1913	291,841,000
Building Permits, 1884	1,176
" 1913	10,191,221

PLEASURE GROUNDS AND BUILDING UP OF CITY

The first systematic movement towards acquiring pleasure grounds for the recreation of the people of Calgary was made in 1884, when an Exhibition Board was formed, with the object of arranging an annual exhibition which would demonstrate conclusively that the western provinces, and Alberta in particular, were capable of growing the best class of agricultural products, and so doing away for ever with the idea held for centuries that North Western Canada was a sort of Ultima Thule—a frozen land, incapable of producing anything to support life once the native buffalo had disappeared. This society and board constituted the first agricultural society in Alberta, and the work that it did in paving the way for agricultural exhibitions all over

er the N.W.T. is incalculable. The government presented the society with that block of land now known as Victoria Park, in 1886. In the same year St. George Island and Princess Island became the property of the people of Calgary for all time. Calgary is now one of the best equipped cities on the continent. Among the recreation grounds, the citizens have the use of the following parks.

Central Park—12 acres, with beautifully laid out geometrical flower beds. The Calgary Public Library and the Central Band Stand and Canadian South African Memorial are situated in this park.

Victoria—103 1/2 acres, containing the Exhibition Buildings, Horse Show building, grandstand, car barns, city stores, power house and race track.

St. George's Island—15 acres, containing bandstand and children's playground with apparatus.

Mewata—33 acres, splendid athletic grounds.

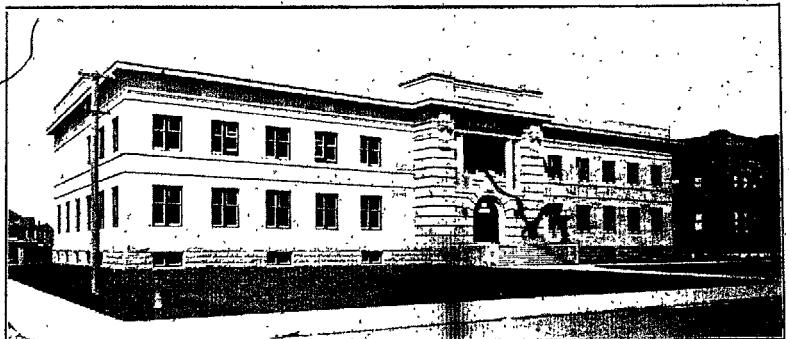
Riley—20 acres.

Shouldice—100 acres.

Downs—86.3 acres.

Tuxedo—6,188 acres, band stand.

Shaganappi—96.4 acres.



The New Courthouse Building, recently completed for the city of Calgary, is simple but impressive in architectural design. The Greek lines are symbolic of the judicial nature of the purposes of the building, and the interior is harmoniously finished with marble fittings. The basement is the temporary home of the Calgary Natural History Museum.



WILLIAM ROPER HULL

William Roper Hull with his brother, John Roper Hull, came out from England in 1873, by way of the Isthmus of Panama. They were first with their uncle, W. J. Roper, now of Victoria, B.C., in the stock-raising business in the Kamloops district, and after getting a knowledge of the same they formed a partnership and operated in British Columbia and Alberta. In 1889 the firm of Hull Bros. & Co. dissolved, John Roper Hull retaining the British Columbia business, and William Roper Hull that in Alberta. They were also largely interested in the meat business, which was sold to P. Burns & Co. in 1903. They have, however, been identified with the stock business ever since. Mr. Hull has largely interested himself in erecting business blocks and residences in Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat, his Grain Exchange Building being the first six-story and the Victoria Block, the first three-story buildings in Calgary.

Cooperating with Messrs. Cross and Cochrane in 1895 the Calgary Brewing & Malting company was organized, of which he is still vice-president. He is president of Metals, Limited, director of Security Trust company, the leading trust in W. R. Hull & Company, and is interested in numerous other western financial concerns.

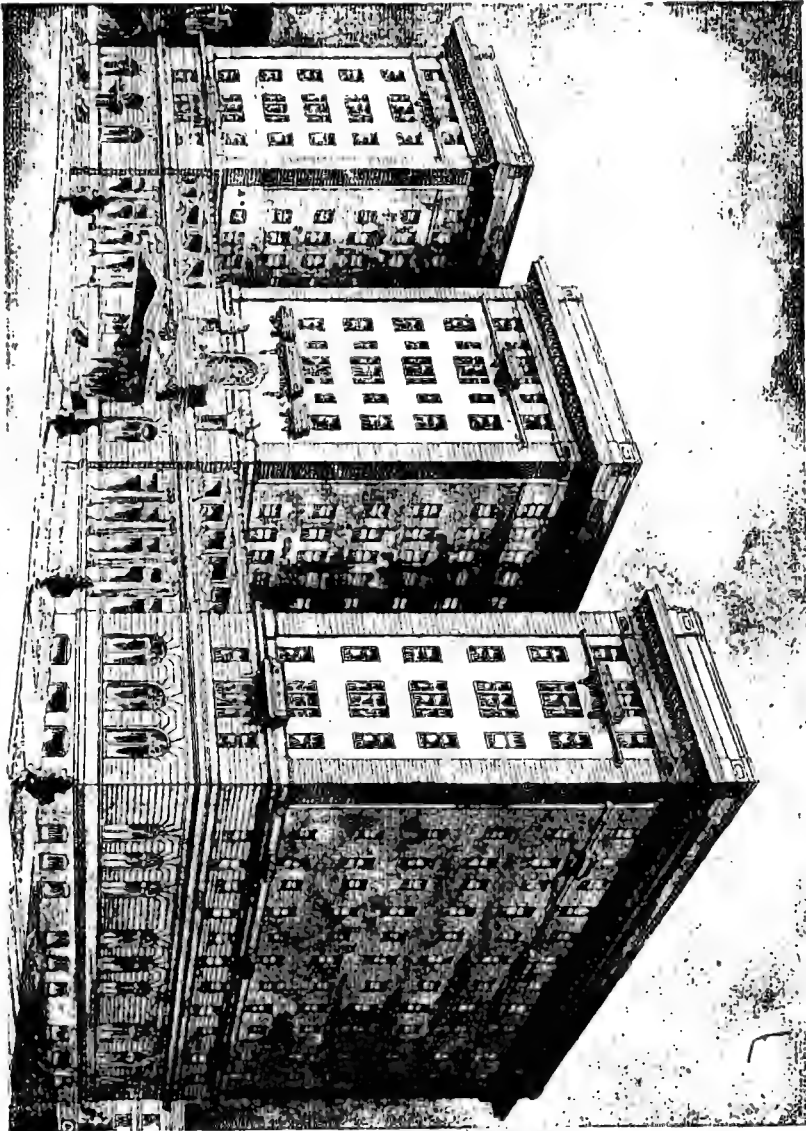
Reservoir—83 acres, city storage plant and reservoir.

The city has made it easy for the general public to use all these parks, by having the cheapest possible railway fares, by their system, one may ride from Shoultice Park to Ogden (13 miles) paying one five-cent fare.

The City Planning Commission, with the motto, "Floreat Calgaria," will do a great work in the future. Calgary was

city of Calgary is the commendable foresight that has been exercised in naming the streets and avenues. The streets run north and south, the avenues east and west, both are numbered in accordance with a logical scheme, so that each address contains by implication its own latitude and longitude.

Calgary, in one of the stages of its development, was known as the "Cow Town," owing to the number of large



The new St. Stephen's Hotel at Calgary marks a notable event. It measures 277 feet, has ten floors in all and measures 120 feet in height. On the left of the main entrance is a large room, which is the most important room in the hotel, and is furnished in oak and mahogany. The floor of the entrance hall is laid in Tennessee marble, and the white pillars have Syrian marble. The entrance hall is on the next floor. The entire width of the hotel and overlooking First Street west, is the immense dining room, 14,500 feet. The beautiful ball room with marble floor for the orchestra, is on the next floor. The hotel is the most magnificent structure in the city, and the last word in the hotel industry as far as size of the Canadian Pacific Railway's most magnificent hotel.

the first city in Western Canada to adopt this system, and is already reaping the benefits. The commission deals with housing and sanitation problems, legislation, arts and buildings, draughting, educational publicity, street improvements, vacant lot improvements, traffic and transportation, parks, boulevards and supervised playgrounds.

One of the first things which strikes a newcomer to the

ranches adjacent to the settlement. After a time the large ranches gave place to small holdings, but the stock supremacy of the district remains unsurpassed. Calgary is the commercial center for 50,000,000 acres of producing farm lands, both for stock and grain. When the Marquis of Lorn visited Calgary in 1881, a record was made by his secretary from data given him by the farmers, which showed that 7,000 head of



EDMUND TAYLOR

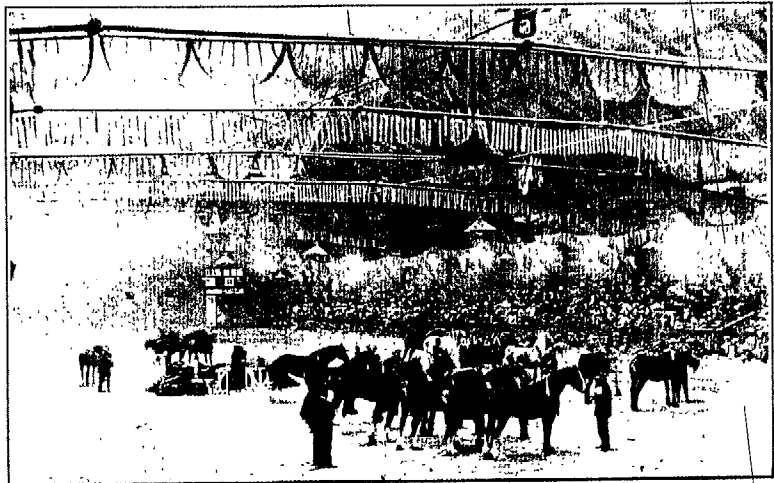
Edmund Taylor comes of an old Hudson's Bay family, his grandfather and father being Factors in that service. Mr. Taylor was himself in the Company's service for twenty-two years. The building, now occupied by the Royal Bank of Canada, was built in the early nineties while he was manager of the Hudson's Bay branch here. From Calgary Mr. Taylor was promoted to be general manager of the Company's chief branch in Canada at Winnipeg. He remained with the Company in this capacity for ten years when he resigned to become managing director of a large wholesale business with headquarters at Montreal and Toronto and in which he is still interested. Returning west in 1901 Mr. Taylor organized the present business of Loucheud and Taylor, Limited, of which Senator Loucheud is president. The business is a financial institution and stock brokers' office, and has the only private leased wire between Calgary, Montreal and New York.

horses and cattle were brought into the Calgary district in this year. The stock imports have been increasing in number ever since, and Calgary may yet rival Chicago. The Calgary railway stock yards handled 559 cars of live stock in 1906, and 6,111 cars in 1913; while the public stock yards, opened in 1913, handled 201,681 head of live stock. Calgary is at the present time the largest live stock centre in Canada west of the Great Lakes.

Several sections of land near the city were purchased in 1913 by a representative of a group of Argentine sheep ranchers, and another large block was purchased this year by a number of Patagonian ranchers, for the same purpose.

Calgary is the headquarters of the Alberta Horse Breeders' Association (formed in 1892), Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association, Alberta Sheep and Swine Association, Alberta Poultry and Pet Stock Association and the Alberta Furs Association (formed September 11, 1885).

The C.P.R. Land and Immigration offices were established in Calgary in 1895, and in the same year the question of



The Horse Show Building, Victoria Park, Calgary, is thronged by thousands of interested spectators and competitors several times a year, but particularly upon the occasion of the horse show and the annual Exhibition. The photo shows how the building is arranged so that every spectator has an equal chance of seeing what is going on, and how the usual tiresome questions of "What are they judging now?" or "What horses are racing now?" or "Who are the competitors in this class?" are eliminated by the device in the centre of the building, which shows in large colored letters, the answers to them.

the feasibility and necessity of irrigation in the large district near Bassano was discussed. The irrigation works were opened for use this year, adding thousands of acres to the cultivable area of the Calgary district.

There has been a steady and rapid increase in the acreage under crop in the district. In 1913 the acreage was:

Wheat	108,000
Oats	1,796,000
Barley	112,100
Other grains	111,112
Fruits	51,386

CHURCHES

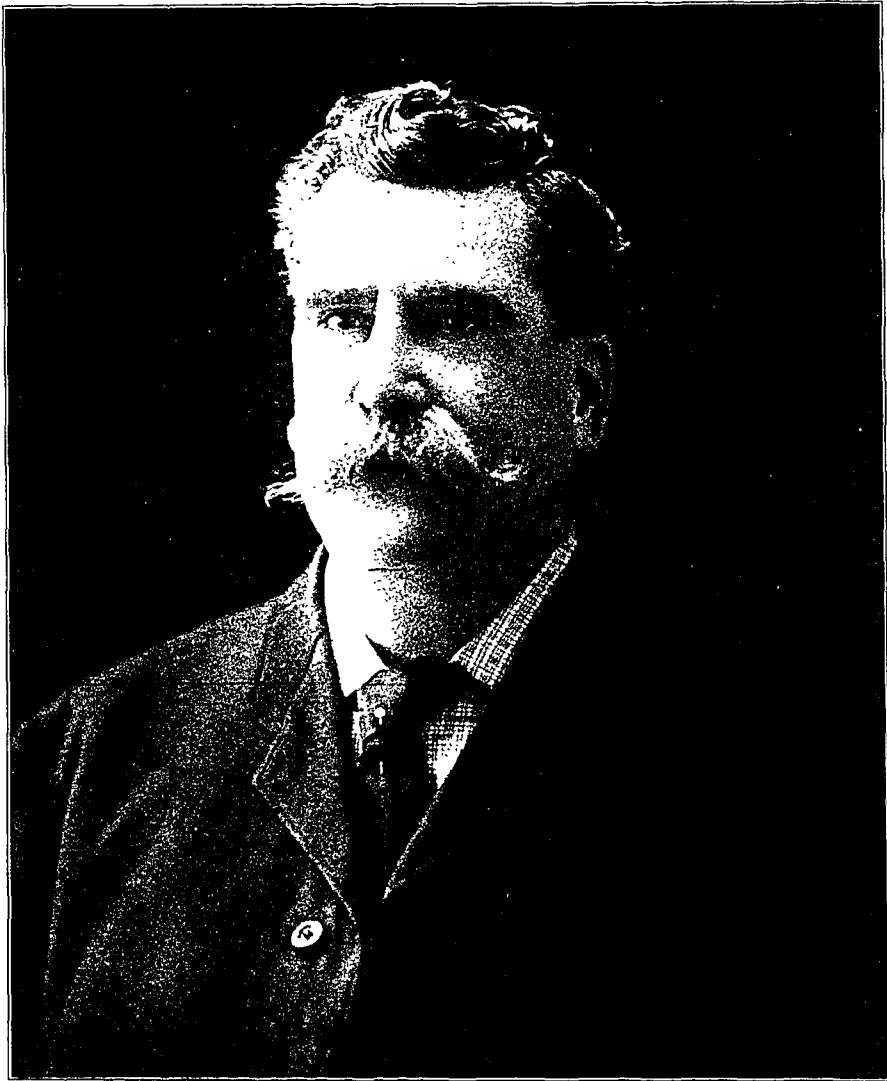
By its churches one may know a city. Churchgoers in Calgary are enthusiastic supporters and upbuilders of their places of worship. For a city of such phenomenal growth one is surprised to learn that there are 75 churches in Calgary, because church buildings are usually left to the later stages of a city's growth. Over \$1,000,000 was expended in church buildings in Calgary in the past five years. The history of the pioneer or mother churches of each denomination makes a most interesting study.

The first church was the Methodist church, erected by the Rev. John MacDougall in 1877. Logs were floated down the river and a small edifice constructed half of logs and half of canvas, on the east side of the Elbow River, and was used till 1883. The commercial center of the settlement changed then, and the church followed in its wake. The building was moved to Stephen and Eighth Ave. In 1881 a frame church was built on the corner of Seventh Ave and First St. E. In 1889 a brick building was erected, seating 350 people, near the corner of Sixth Ave and Second St. W. The Central Methodist church, the present mother church, was commenced in February, 1905, and finished three years later, having a seating capacity of 1,800.

In 1877, Father Lacombe, in company with a number of other priests, camped by the Bow River, and held services there. He later moved up to and homesteaded the valuable property in the centre of Calgary, now known as the Mission property. He continued to hold services there in a little log and mud shack, looking after the welfare of both red and white men of the Catholic faith. In 1883, the first Roman

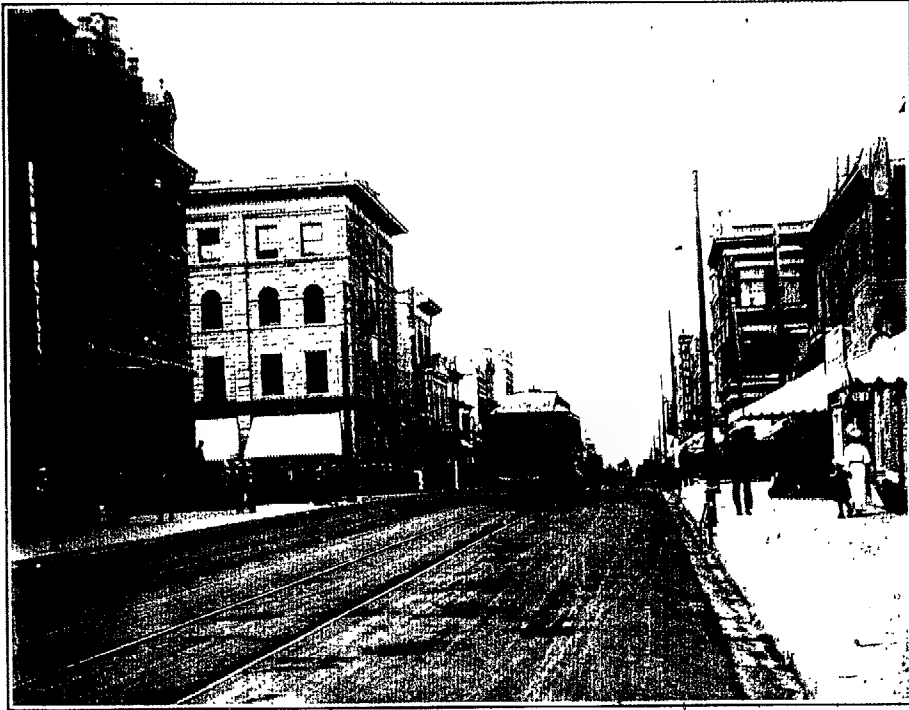


When one considers that every week there are now as many commercial travellers come and go from Calgary, as there were residents of the town a few years back, one sees how important a body of men the Commercial Travellers' Association is. Their building, shown above, is one of the best built blocks in the city, substantial and comfortable. The ground floor gives accommodation for a number of business buildings, the upper floors are given over to residential flats, and the large club and reading rooms of the association, which make the week-ends so much more pleasant for the "knights of the road."



SIMON JOHN CLARKE

Simon John Clarke, the superintendent of the Dominion Park at Banff, is a pioneer in every sense of the term, as were all his ancestors. He was born in Huntingdon, Quebec, and later studied law with his father. His grandfather was a partner of John Jacob Astor in the foundation of the famous Astoria Fur Trading Co., and is prominently mentioned in all the histories of that date. After the Astoria Company had been overwhelmed by its more powerful rivals, Mr. Clarke entered the service of the Hudson Bay Co., in 1805, and founded many of their forts in the then wilderness of Rupert's Land. His father was also a pioneer, born at Fort Pelly, and for many years active in the life of the fur trading days. He returned to Eastern Canada to practice law, and married the daughter of Sir Henry Crofton, the famous head of the Irish Constabulary. Mr. Clarke joined the R. N. W. M. P. in 1876. Built the first stockade around Fort Walsh, and first shack in Pinto Horse Butte to watch Sitting Bull. In 1881 took charge of the old log fort at Calgary. When he retired from the police, there were only five men outside the fort in Calgary. In 1884, he was one of the first councillors, in 1895, 56th Alderman, and in 1900 elected first city commissioner, re-elected for four terms. Since he was appointed to the Superintendency of Banff has brought about some wonderful improvements such as the new roads and Recreation Grounds. He is an active member of a number of lodges, including the Masons and Knights of Pythias.



Eighth avenue has changed so materially in the past few years, that old-timers are wont to rub their eyes in amazement often, with a vague fear that this street of skyscrapers and impossible business edifices is but a mirage such as they often saw when travelling across the plains in days gone by. But they look again, and lo! more development is in progress.

Catholic church was erected, under the direction of Father Remas, a missionary, who had come to Calgary after 30 years spent in the great lone land of the far north, among the Indians and half-breeds. This first church was 18 ft. by 21 ft., and its church bell was the first heard in Calgary.

On March 19, 1881, Father Lacombe secured the patent for the land he had been homesteading, amounting to over half a section. In June of that year a large building, the lower floor a church, the upper a priest's residence, was erected. On this same half-section there now stand St. Mary's Cathedral, the Bishop's palace, Sacred Heart convent and St. Mary's school, and there are several smaller Catholic churches scattered throughout the city.

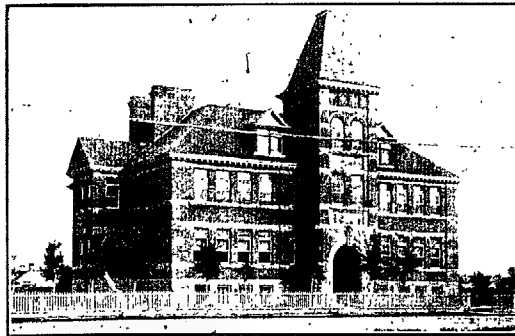
On October 26th, 1883, a meeting was held of the members of the Church of England at G. S. King's store, which was attended by about six people besides the committee. A resolution was passed, requesting the Bishop of Saskatchewan to appoint a clergyman for the Calgary district. Mr. King offering the use of his store for church services. On November 23rd, 1883, the first Episcopal service was held in Calgary in the orderly room of the R.N.W.M.P. barracks, by the Rev. Mr. Tims, who was conducting the mission church and

school on the Blackfoot reserve. On August 6th, 1883, the opening services of the first English church were held. This building, while small, was neat and most pleasing in appearance, the Gothic style having been used as the design. The Church of the Redeemer subsequently was built a number of times, till the present Pro-Cathedral of the Redeemer took its place, from which a number of parishes have branched out in every part of Calgary.

On the same date that the organization meeting of the adherents of the Church of England was held, the Presbyterian congregation occupied their first church, a small frame building. This building was the first one properly designed

and finished as a church in Calgary. Out of the 16 congregations which the Presbyterians had in the N.W.T. in 1889, Calgary was the only self-supporting one. The Presbyterians have built a number of churches since in Calgary, and recently occupied a magnificent new place of worship, Knox church, which cost \$250,000 to build, and architecturally, ranks as one of the finest buildings in Western Canada.

The first Baptist church was built in 1888; and in 1911, the handsome, new building of the mother church, costing over \$184,



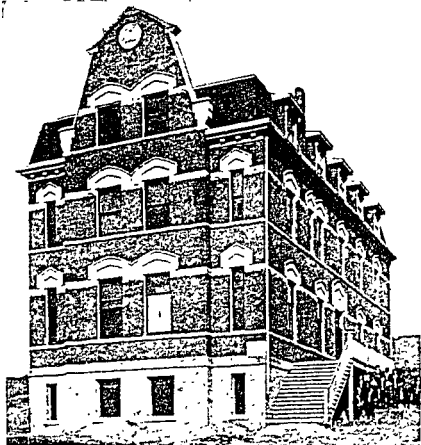
ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, (ROMAN CATHOLIC), CALGARY

This school has an average attendance of 410, besides a large congregate and high school class. The number of pupils is increasing so rapidly, that though several branch schools have been opened, the seating capacity is still inadequate, and a new school will have to be built in the near future. The pupils of this school have captured high honors at the Dominion Exhibition and other places, and their work grades a very high average.



WILLIAM ARCHIBALD MACKINNON

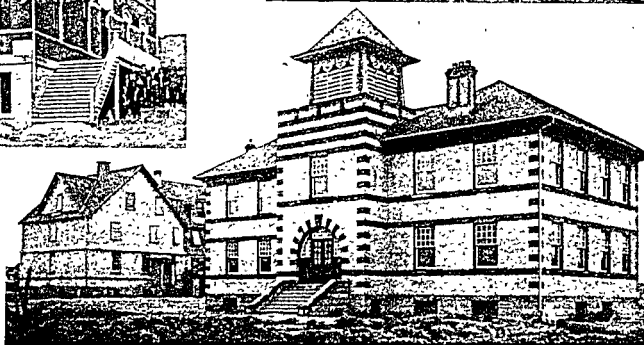
William Archibald MacKinnon was born on March 22nd 1871, in New London, Prince Edward Island, the son of George W. MacKinnon, a well-known member of the Scotch farming community which had settled up that district. He was educated in the public schools of New London, and then learned the trade of a carpenter and bridge-builder. He later came to Western Canada and was employed as foreman and superintendent of railway construction in the bridge and building and whiteworks departments of the C. P. R., for many years. Among his achievements during this time were the construction of some of the most important structures on the system, especially on the difficult building works of the Crow's Nest Branch. His duties, however, necessitated his being absent so often from his family, that at his own request he was transferred in 1904 to the position of superintendent of the Irrigation Department, as assistant to Mr. Dennis. In 1905, believing in the future development of Calgary, he went into the building supply business and organized the Western Planning Mills Co., which he has since managed and held the controlling interest in. He is a member of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Calgary Board of Trade, and Calgary Builder's Exchange (which he organized), and is an energetic promoter of every forward building movement in Calgary.



Bishop Pinkham College
LEO DOWLER ARCHITECT



**St. Hilda's
LADIES
College**
**Western
Canada
College**



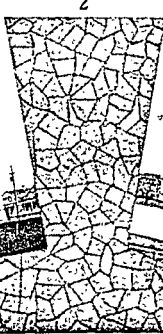
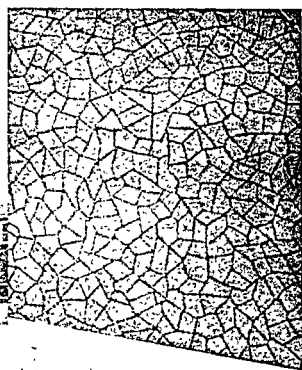
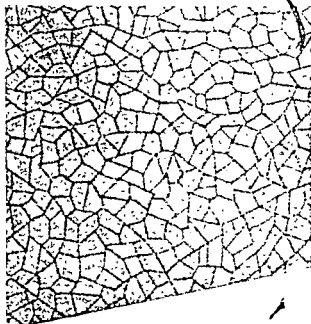
Bishop Pinkham College is an attempt to model a Canadian private school upon the English system. It has two departments—the Boys' school, having all branches from Preparatory to University Matriculation—and a diocesan institution for the training of mature students for the Anglican ministry. St. Hilda's College, Calgary, was the first Ladies' College in the North-west. It is under the jurisdiction of the Church of England and maintains high ideals of sound teaching and judicious training of girls and young women. Western Canada College was the first residential and Day school for boys in Western Canada and has become one of the most popular educational institutions in Canada. Its record has been very high, especially in the matriculation and R. M. C. examinations.

000 for erection, was occupied. Besides their main congregations, there are branches of the church of many nationalities and denominations, such as the Lutheran and other branches of belief.

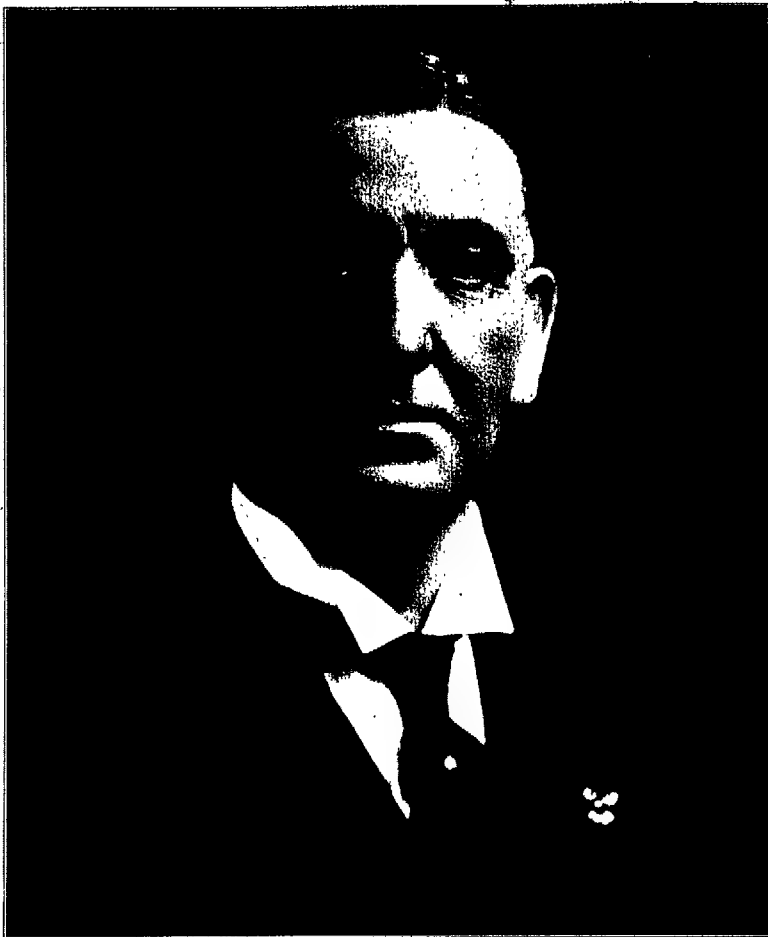
SOCIAL SERVICE

Social service, including hospital service, rescue homes and hotels, young people's benefit organizations, such as the

Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A., charitable work, such as that represented by the Associated Charities, is looked after in a most efficient manner by those responsible for these humanitarian works. The beginning of the hospital service was made on October 19th, 1883, when Dr. Henderson opened two rooms of his home for hospital purposes. The public share in the hospital work began in 1893, when the foundation stone of



- 1.—The Normal School, where the Province of Alberta prepares teachers for guiding the instruction given in her Public and High Schools. Though erected as a new building in 1907, its capacity is already overcrowded. The presence of a Normal school in a city ensures its importance as an educational centre.
- 2.—The principal object of the Y. W. C. A. is to make their splendid new building a rendezvous for the social life of all classes of women, and especially young women, in the community, and at the present time has a membership roll of 1,088 members.
- 3.—The Y. M. C. A. building is a credit to Calgary. The various activities of the Association are well provided for, and over 1,500 members accommodated in this building in various classes, clubrooms, etc. The record of the Association has been one of continued growth and development and character building for hundreds of young men who have come to Calgary.



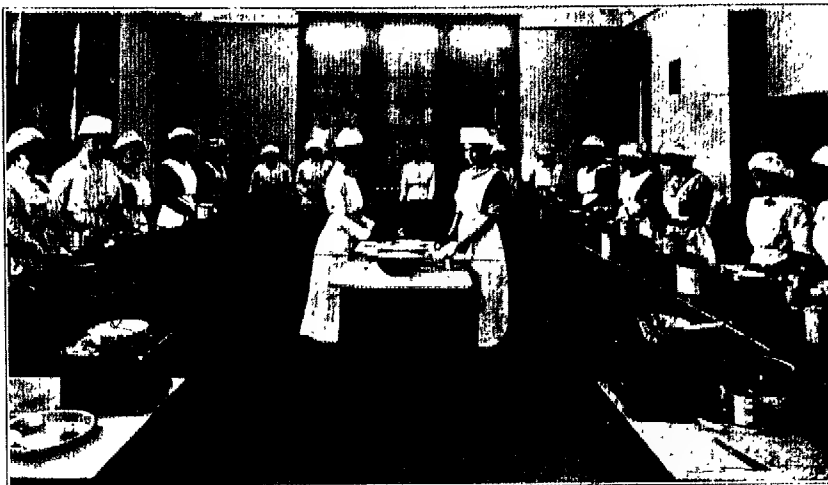
ISAAC G RUTTLE

Louise G. Kettle, known over Canada as the United States "promoter of clean racing," and the raising of purebred horses, and the owner of one of the finest stables in Canada, was born on January 27, 1864, in Chatham, Kent Co., Ontario, the son of Jesse Kettle, who owned a number of stock and grain farms there. His father, Irish ancestry, his parents being of English descent, died when he was five years old. He attended the common schools and left school to take a position in a general store in Wallaceburg. After three years he left the store service for a year at home, then went to work for a farmer in the same town. He returned to his father's place after the expiration of twelve of the piece and township bounty. His interest in horse-breeding began while he held the position which he conducted till now, when he came to Alberton and took over in succession a stall holding the product of some of the best blooded horses in the Dominion. In 1901 he was elected president of the Canadian Provincial Exhibition Co., Alberta Provincial Horse Breeding Association, president of Calgary Turf club, chairman of the committee of the annual meeting of the Canadian Horse Promotion of Cal and member of the C O T I S P O E U Women of America, and the Brotherhood of Yemen.

the General Hospital was laid. In 1899, the General Hospital was incorporated and a medical health officer appointed for Calgary. There are now 15 hospitals, hotels and rescue homes in Calgary. The latest addition to the hospital service of Calgary will be the new tubercular hospital, now in course of erection. Owing to the altitude and the favorable climate of Calgary hundreds of sufferers from this affliction have come to the city for care and treatment.

The Associated Charities, which combine under one executive a number of charitable organizations, expending over \$17,000 during the year 1912. It is their policy as far as possible to allow the needy persons to earn that which they require, and so to do away with a large extent of the charity phase. The Children's Aid society in conjunction with the Juvenile court, looks after the needy, delinquent and homeless children of the community.

There are 1,700 members of the Calgary Y M C A at the present time engaged in many activities, grouped under the heads of religious, physical and educational instruction. This branch was organized on a permanent basis in 1900 and has been developing rapidly ever since. Whole time work began there was only one paid official employed, but the increase of work now demands eight secretaries. This organization seeks to develop a good moral, physical and mental character in its



The Calgary School Home truly believe that a child's education is not properly secured unless they are educated in the best all round physical and life that a knowledge of home science is essential. The Domestic Science Institute, one of various day schools are fitted up with all the latest in dress, grooming and the physical training, are not waste of money, their studies are given an ideal of character, a training of the body, the mind and the heart, then they are after career.

members, and so is an uplift to the city. It is a surprise that many young men with extra educational advantages at a very nominal cost. There is also a public department in connection, which offers assistance to many young men who would shrink from asking aid from a charitable organization.

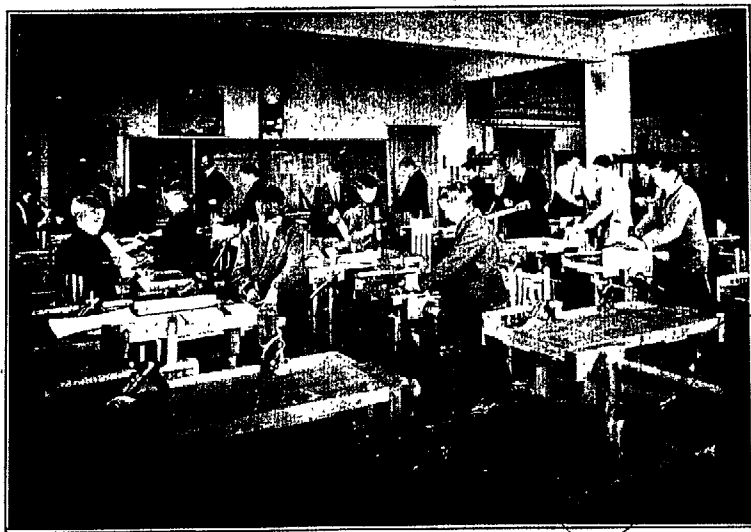
A similar organization in its work for the betterment of the community is the Y W C A, which is now housed in a splendid modern building having over 1,088 members. The club meetings, swimming pools, educational and physical culture and are aiding hundreds of young women and especially the stranger in Calgary.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES

Calgary ranks first in Alberta as an educational centre. There is absolutely no excuse for any person here stating to take up residence in Calgary for fear that their children will not have access to the finest type of education and every privilege of culture available on the continent today.

The first school in Calgary dates from 1881, with a roll call of thirty pupils and one teacher. In 1911 there were 9,000 pupils in attendance at the public and high schools and 200 teachers employed. School buildings are being rapidly constructed by year to meet the ever increasing demands, each new building being superior to the last in architectural beauty and design, adaptability for school purposes and efficiency of arrangement.

Technical education has been given a prominent place in the school program, and Calgary educational authorities are carrying through a most significant and far-reaching work at the present time in the Pre-



GREAT PROGRESS OF THE CALGARY MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOLS

The above is a picture of one of the classes in Manual Training, in Calgary during the past winter as a part of the Prevocational System of Education introduced last year. All the classes have become very popular, and a great deal of knowledge and stimulus is derived by the pupils attending them.



THOMAS MAXWELL FYSHE

Thomas Maxwell Fyshe was born on the 5th of September, 1883, in Halifax, Nova Scotia, the son of the late Thomas Fyshe, general manager Bank of Nova Scotia, and the Merchants Bank of Canada. He is of Scotch-English ancestry, and he was given every privilege of education which the best schools in England and Germany afforded. His first business occupation was that of an engineer and contractor, and he has followed this profession ever since. In connection with his partners, he has been responsible for the erection of some of the buildings which have made Calgary famous as a city of imposing buildings—among others, may be mentioned, in the last two years, Calgary Herald Building, Canada Life Building, Calgary Furniture Co. warehouse, Northern Electric Manufacturing Co. works, Calvary Paint and Glass Co. warehouse, Canadian Western Natural Gas Co. office building, Fox Theatre, and Kolb's restaurant. Mr. Fyshe is a member of the Ranchmen's club, the Golf and Country club, the Mount Royal Golf club, and Beaconfield Golf club and the Toronto University club.

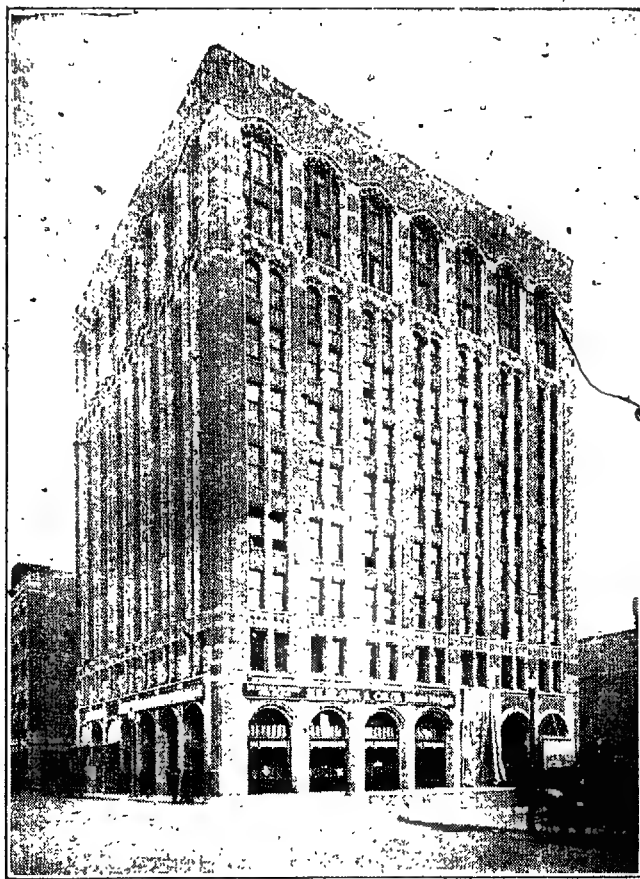
Vocational school, the first of its kind in Canada. The Normal school provides professional training for hundreds of teachers from all over the province every year, and the building is a credit to the city. Provision is made for professional instruction in every department of public school work, besides instruction in special courses such as agriculture, music, physical training, domestic science and manual training, and all kinds of handicrafts.

Private schools and colleges are very numerous, and parents have thus a number of excellent educational institutions to choose from—Western Canada college, St. Hilda's college, Mount Royal college and Bishop Pinkham college.

foreigners who have attended these classes have practically without exception been moulded into good British citizens.

The system reached its zenith in the establishment in 1912 of the University of Calgary, which has an enrollment of 287 students in 1911. The presence of a university in a city is one of its greatest assets. Extra evening lectures allow business people in the city to continue their courses of study in higher education without interfering with their work. The ideal of the university is to put its equipment, its expert knowledge and its enthusiasm for the higher and better things of life at the complete disposal of the Calgary district.

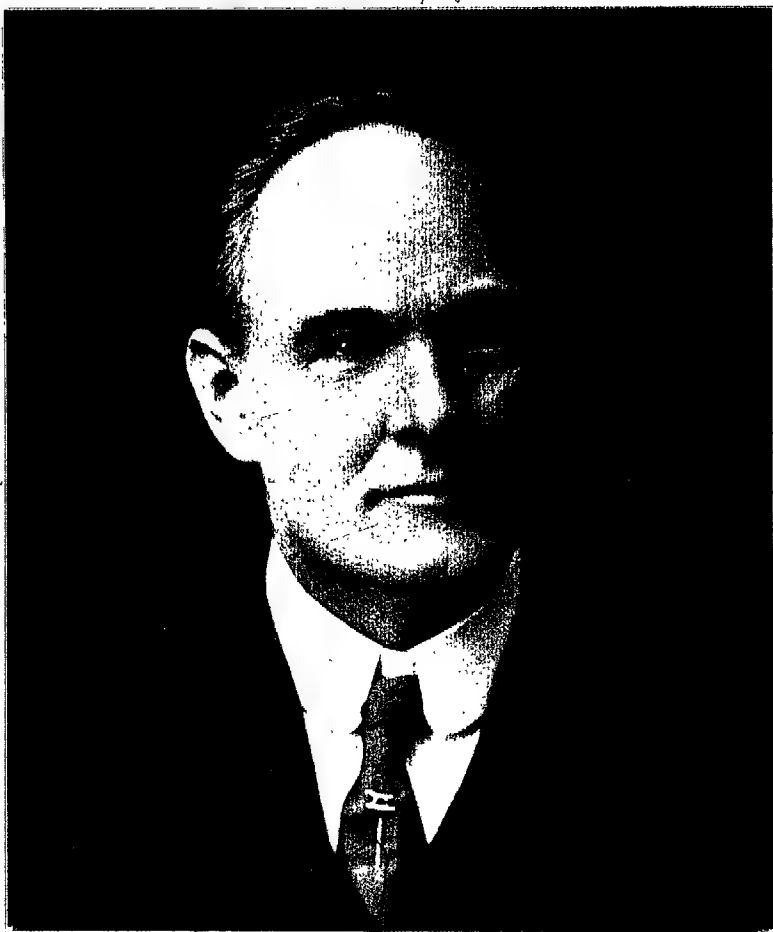
Other educational advantages which Calgary offers, which



Calgary is rapidly becoming a "City of Skyscrapers,"—and it would undoubtedly deserve the title in a more literal sense in a shorter time, were it not for the fact that buildings higher than six stories are prohibited until a stronger water pressure can be obtained. However, all the six-story edifices recently constructed allow for increasing the number of stories as soon as adequate water pressure is obtained.

The Roman Catholic Separate schools are a most important unit in the system, including St. Mary's public school and high school and three branches, the Sacred Heart school and Sacred Heart convent. One of the most interesting as well as important works of the educational authorities in training its pupils for good citizenship in the work being accomplished by the adult night classes in the technical classes; and the night classes whereby 131 pupils of foreign nationalities have been given instruction in the English language and common school studies. Such classes go a long way towards minimizing the much feared "foreign menace," because the

may be mentioned are the Calgary Symphony orchestra, Choral Union and similar musical societies, the excellent bills offered by the local theatres, who in the last few years have gone frequently to great expense to provide the theatregoers with the best successes of the largest cities. Perhaps the advantage which is enjoyed by the largest number of people, however, is the Calgary Public Library. This library was first organized in 1906, the first in Alberta, and the second between Winnipeg and the Rocky Mountains. Over 111,566 volumes of all classes passed through the Circulation Department, and 29,597 books in the Juvenile Department. The



DONALD HOPE

Donald Hope, a familiar figure among the old timers, and a well known western manufacturer since 1878, was born on April 26th 1856 in Genesee, Ontario. His father like the majority of the settlers there, was a Scotch immigrant, who took up land in the early days. Mr. Hope has memories of "Glenary school days" in Lochell Gore. His first business employment was as a clerk in a grocery store in Montreal, for five years. Later, in Hamilton, and then in Winnipeg, 1885, Mr. Hope opened and operated a large manufacturing business, turning out many of the first tents, awnings and canopies, and pillows used in the northwest, employing 80 people in the year 1886. He remained in Winnipeg until 1902. In March 1902, he opened the Toronto Feather and Down Co., the first pillow factory there. He opened similar factories in New York, 1897, and 1909 started as manufacturers' agent, and is now representing several manufacturers. Mr. Hope, though a very busy man, has found time to aid every worthy organization of the pioneer days, and accepted office in a number. He was a charter member of the 60th Winnipeg Rifles, president of the Northwest Gun club, 1886 and director of the Horse Breeders' Association, 1886-1894. He holds high degrees in the Free Mason, and Odd Fellows societies, is treasurer of Grace Presbyterian church, vice-president Bragg Creek and Standard Oil Field companies, and now-treasurer of Anchor Oil Co. At present he is serving the city as Alderman and is a consistent advocate of the rights of the working classes and of clean politics.

building is splendidly arranged, and every facility is afforded for study, and every assistance rendered for research.

CIVIC GOVERNMENT

The government of the city is carried on under powers granted in 1881 by the Legislative Assembly of the N.W.T.

The council is composed of a mayor and 12 aldermen, elected in groups of three every two years. Legislation may be initiated by the ratepayers, elected officials recalled or a referendum demanded on any public question, or policy which may be an issue not unanimously agreed upon by the electors. Commissioners are elected for a term of two years. The public and high school trustees are also elected annually by a vote from the entire city, the number of members to be elected each year determined by the number of vacancies. The City Council is the legislative body, the board of commissioners the executive body. From six special constables in 1880, the police force had grown to 100 constables in 1911. The average of crime is lower than in the majority of Canadian cities. There is a bar racks and detachment of the Royal North West Mounted Police located in the city also, who patrol the surrounding districts. The first fire brigade was organized in 1885, with one hose wagon and hook and ladder rig. Calgary today possesses the most modern and up-to-date fire-fighting apparatus in America, including a complete motor outfit.

With three trans-continental railways passing through

Calgary, one line having a double track from Halifax to Calgary, and making preparations for double-tracking the line from Calgary to Vancouver, Calgary is well situated from a railway point of view. At the present time a passenger train arrives or leaves every half hour, and it is likely that the railway facilities will be doubled during the coming year.

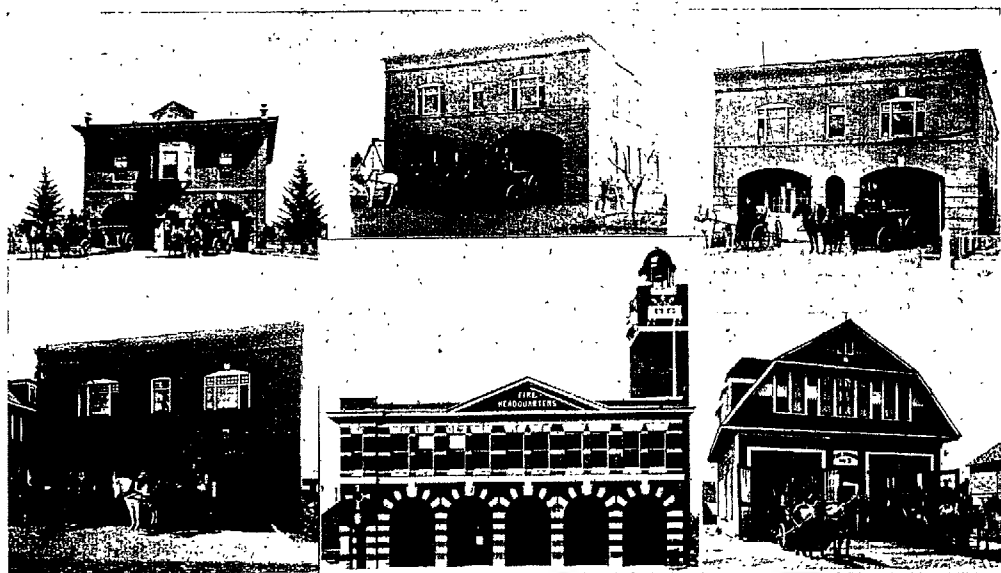
Building operations by private firms, according to the building permits, will continue to show a high ratio of increase. The Dominion government has made an appropriation of \$5,000,000 for buildings to be erected in Calgary during the coming year, including a terminal elevator, post office, custom's office, armory, federal building, treasury branch, seed inspector, railway commission offices and receiver-general's building.

The opening of the Panama Canal will make Calgary the principal western interior gateway to the grain-growing provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. Calgary will also be the centre, upon which the bulk of the grain westbound via the canal to Europe will converge for passage over the mountains to Pacific ports.

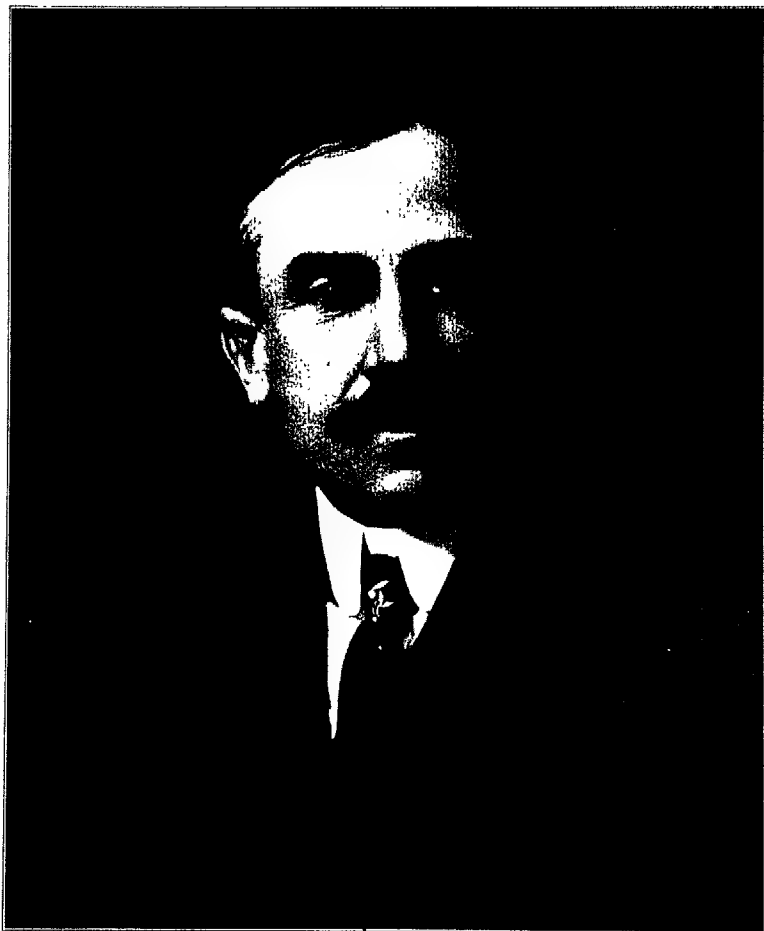
Finally, the greatness and influence of Calgary must not be measured either by its periods of prosperity or depression. The extent and volume of our trade, the increase in our bank clearings, building permits, and the assessed value of our property, our magnificent buildings, our well paved streets, our system of municipal transportation and indications of rapid growth in the past, and a great develop-



Calgary possesses one of the finest public buildings in Western Canada. It is situated in the centre of the city, and the clock tower is so arranged so as to be a public clock, running round when passing any of the commissioners or other civic heads. The building is fronted by a beautiful kept and forms a spot of beauty in the centre of the congested business section of the city. The building is built of solid blocks of the stone from the famous Calgary quarries.



Calgary is fortunate in having the services of the best-equipped and most capable Fire Department on the continent. When the Governor-General of Canada visited Calgary last August, he turned in a fire alarm to test the efficiency of the Department. The distance from the Central Station to Mewata Park, where the Duke was, was a distance of 5,835 feet, which was covered in 1 minute 33 seconds. Calgary also has the only complete motor fire-fighting apparatus in Canada.



MARENUS JANSE

Marenus Janse, one of the best known civil engineers and contractors in Western Canada, was born on January 11th, 1862, in Boston, Mass., the son of Hector Janse, who owned a large farm near that city. His parents were Hollanders who were pioneer settlers in that district. Mr. Janse was educated in the public and high school of Fort Madison, Iowa. He early displayed great natural ability in engineering and practical science, and he followed the profession of civil engineer for many years. Then his abilities and knowledge of topographical conditions led him to take up surveying contracts, accepting large contracts. He came to Alberta some years ago to undertake and superintend the bulkhead of the eastern section of the Irrigation Canal at Bassano, this having been the largest contract ever let in Canada. He is a member of the firm of Janse Bros., Bonner, Huxley and Crain, who are busy at present with the construction of the Government elevator in Calgary, and he is also superintending a number of drilling contracts in the Calgary Oil Fields. He is President of the Janse Drilling Co., Janse Bros., Ltd., and managing director of Janse, MacDonnell, Ltd. He was one of the first members of the Alberta club.

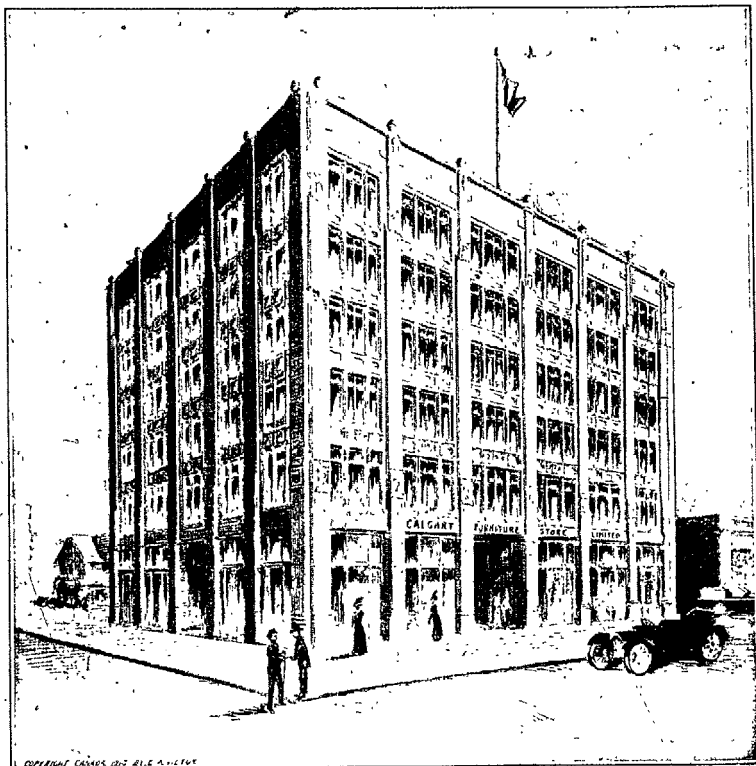
ment in the future, the truest indication of the future stability of a city will be found in the recognition by the people of their obligations to its business interests and financial credit.

CALGARY GREAT LIVESTOCK CENTRE

Judging from a recent financial review, the province of Alberta, and the city of Calgary in particular, can claim to be the greatest livestock centre in Canada west of the Great Lakes. The value of the shipments of cattle through the Calgary yards during the year shows a total of \$9,107,900 for cattle and \$5,000,000 for hogs and sheep. Despite the fact that the large ranches in Alberta have been forced to give place to the farms, the large influx of people and the growth and development of cities and towns have created a local demand for dairy products which the existing resources of the

It has been predicted, and there is every indication that the prediction will be fulfilled, that some day Calgary will hold a Live Stock Show whose proportions will attract attention throughout the American continent. Besides the great development in the cattle industry, the enormous demand for horses incident to the rapid settlement of Western Canada has brought prices up till today they are higher in Western Canada than in any other part of the American continent, and special purpose horses of all kinds are in constant demand, at excellent prices.

The Calgary Exhibition was one of the best indications of its kind of the forward movement in the Live Stock Industry, because Calgary is situated in the heart of a country where mixed farming is carried on to a great extent. It was evident that the more representative cattle breeders favored



Another of the city's substantial business blocks, which has been recently opened for use by the Calgary Furniture Company, the largest wholesale furniture dealers in Western Canada. The Furniture Store has 72,800 feet of floor space, and is one of the show places of Calgary.

West are not able to fully supply. Herein lies the great opportunity for the Western farmers, to profit handsomely by applying the principle of intensive farming in place of the lax methods of bonanza agriculture which expects the soil to give crops of amazing richness without ceasing.

The grand total in the live stock entries at the recent exhibition held in Calgary indicates that the exhibition is growing by leaps and bounds, and also that the live stock industry of Alberta is in a much stronger position than it was a year ago, and that it is a much wiser plan as well as a much more profitable business investment to plan for seizing the opportunities in the dairy and herd business instead of trusting wholly to the yield of the crop, when a climatic condition such as a passing hail storm may crush in a moment the hopes of an entire year.

the Holsteins and Ayrshires. These breeds represent the harder strains of dairy cattle, and there is little difficulty experienced in their acclimation. The dairy cattle shown exceeded the beef cattle in numbers, which was a most excellent promise for the future of the Live Stock Industry.

Never before in the history of this part of Western Canada had there been shown such a collection of horseflesh, and many sales were made. Altogether the stockmen are to be congratulated on the splendid showing made, and urged to still greater efforts in the future. In 1910, 55,000 head of cattle were shipped to Europe, and while the shipments of horses were not so large, there was a good trade. The sheep raising industry of Southern Alberta shows a steady increase, and is rapidly becoming a very important industry. The shipments of hogs in 1913 amounted to 275,000.



WALTER STEWART DAVIDSON

Walter Stewart Davidson was born on March 22nd, 1878 in Peterboro, Ontario. His father, Hugh Davidson, Esq., came over from Ireland in the early days and owned and operated a large farm in that vicinity. Mr. Davidson received his education in the public schools of his native place and later in the Peterboro Collegiate Institute. After finishing this course he read law for some years, graduating from Osgoode Hall, Toronto. He practiced law in Durham and Peterboro until May, 1912 when he came West and opened an office in Calgary. During the absence of the Police Magistrate from Calgary at different periods during 1913 and 1914, Mr. Davidson has occupied the position very acceptably. As a fraternal man, he is Vice-Chief Ranger for Alberta and Chief Ranger for Calgary of the Independent Order of Foresters. He has built up a reputation not only as a prominent barrister but as an enthusiastic and persistent developer of the Calgary oil field. He is President of the Union Pacific Oil and Gas Co. (which was one of the earliest companies to commence actual drilling), president of the Knight Diamond Drilling Co., and secretary of the Trenton Oil Co. He has given largely of his personal finances and attention to the interests of the shareholders, and in other ways contributed materially to the development of the oil field.

CALGARY as an Industrial Centre

Calgary is rapidly becoming known, not only in the Dominion of Canada, but in many other countries, as an industrial centre. Manufacturing and other industries constitute the real backbone of any community, not only because they provide payrolls and furnish employment for many people, but also because they place their wares within the reach of the consumer at the smallest cost, and so reduce living expenses.

The business and industrial section of the city has spread over the valley which was the original town-site and is rapidly expanding past the surrounding heights. The three trans-continental railways and ten branch lines, operating miles of sub-track, afford every advantage of transportation and shipping. By reason of its strategic and geographical situation, the abundant supply of pure water, the untold wealth of the surrounding country awaiting development, the cheap power, both natural gas and electric light, offered by the city, it would be indeed difficult to find a centre offering more desirable inducements for the establishment and maintenance of manufacturing industries.

There are many living in Calgary today who have been here for two years, and yet have never realized just what assets Calgary has in her industries and who will ask, "Why, what on earth is made in Calgary?" and others buy products, day after day, little realizing that their manufacture gives employment to hundreds of fellow-citizens.

The value of manufacturing industries in Calgary has increased by 2,893.83 per cent. in twenty years, exceeding the ratio of all other cities in Canada. We would be glad to give a detailed account of all the industries and manufactures in Calgary, but space forbids more than a bare mention of some of the larger and better known industries.

The Cushing Bros., Ltd., established in 1881 with the crudest machinery, has had its plant increased again and again until branch factories have been established at Edmonton, Regina and Saskatoon, and extra lumber yards at Red Deer, Strathcona and Fort Saskatchewan, and employ over 200 men in Calgary alone.

The Eau Claire and Bow River Lumber Co., established in 1886, ranks today as one of the leading sawmills of Western Canada. The presence of a sawmill of the proportions of this establishment has lent an impetus to builders and home-seekers throughout the district. They now employ more than 100 men, who keep the saws, which have a capacity of 50,000 feet of lumber per day, busy. This company also employs a number of Calgary men in lumbering and wood operations in their large timber tracts on Spray River, Ghost River, and

other limits, which have been the property of the company since 1881. They have installed the heaviest mill machinery in Canada, believing that the best is none too good for Calgary.

The Riverside Lumber Company has made a name for itself as a rapidly forging ahead concern, was established in 1907. Since the inception of the company, branches have been established at Edmonton, Bassano, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat and Strathmore. The company purchases over \$80,000 worth of supplies for their lumber camps annually in Calgary, and employ over 800 men. They have three yards, and altogether furnish employment steadily for a large number of men, giving the preference to heads of families when choosing their employees.

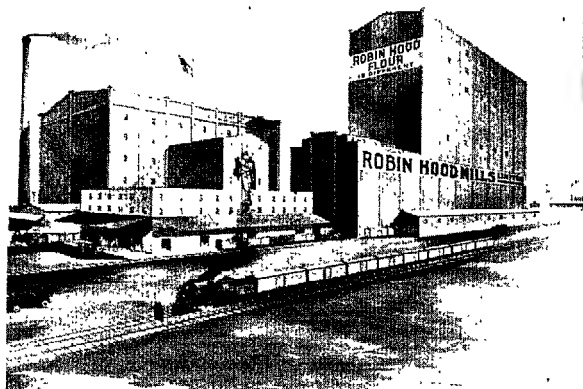
The A. B. Cushing Lumber Co. has only been organized about four years, but already they have over 50 men on the payroll. Every employee, by making good, has the privilege of becoming a shareholder in the company, and nobody else but an employee can be a shareholder. This principle of co-operation is a feature of many industries in Calgary and a great factor in their rapid growth.

The Revelstoke Sawmill, Co. has 18 completely equipped lumber yards in the Prairie Provinces, among which the Calgary yards and mills rank very high. They have been established about four years and recently they erected the largest dry shed in the province, 150x151 feet housing thousands of feet of the finest lumber and mill products.

The Western Planing Mills, Ltd., was organized by the company in 1905 and they have been compelled to enlarge their plant five times since. They now have 150 men employed between the mills and yards. Among other things, this company manufactures planned products, windows, doors, beaded lumber, milled decorations, interior finishing, veneers and hardwoods of all kinds.

The Flesher Marble and Tile Co. has been established three years. Their handwork today is to be seen on all sides, and they have revolutionized the building trade in Calgary. The use of marble and tile in floors is not only more sanitary but saves the cost of constantly replacing the floors. Their stock is valued at \$20,000 and the payroll is \$1,100 weekly. Their work has been placed in all the sky-scrapers and principal edifices, built since they were established in the city.

The City Planing Mills have been established for ten years and employs 50 men and turn out hardwoods of fine quality, mouldings, planed lumber of all kinds, and have invested all of \$100,000 in machinery, etc., in Calgary alone.



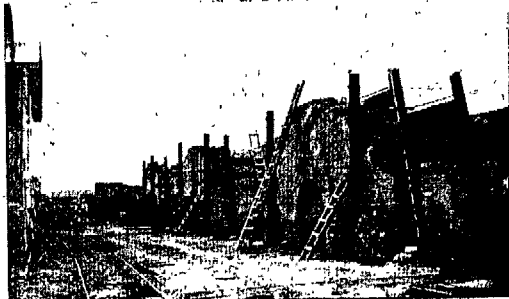
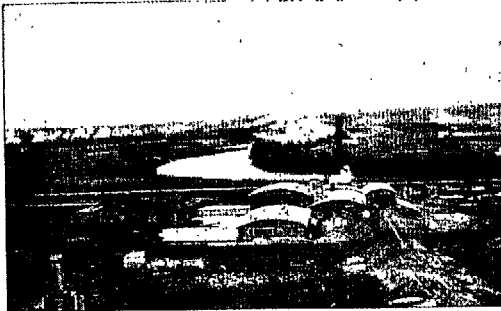
ROBIN HOOD FLOUR MILLS

Everybody knows Robin Hood Mills, as it is a standard household name in Western Canada. The company is probably the most successful and progressive concern in the milling business in Western Canada today. The products of the Robin Hood Mills are on sale in every town and hamlet and in every nook and cranny in the western province. While fancy patent Robin Hood Flour is marketed almost exclusively in Canada other grades are exported to all parts of the world. Great quantities of Robin Hood products are shipped to China, Japan and the United Kingdom.



WILLIAM JOHN TREGILLUS

W. J. Tregillus, who has become so prominent in the last few years in the building development of Calgary and Alberta, (initially), was born at Plymouth, England, 1859, and educated in the grammar schools of Plymouth and the high schools of Taunton. His first business employment was in learning the flour-milling business under his father, and later for a number of years conducting a flour commission business in Southampton. He came to Calgary in 1902, and operated a large horse and cattle ranch for some years, maintaining none but the purest-bred stock. On many occasions he has acted as a recultural lecturer for the government. He has taken a strong stand on the question of farmers' rights, and the benefits of co-operation, and was one of the prime movers in the organization of the United Farmers of Alberta; he is one of the Calgary Direct Legislation League. Alderman, acting as mayor for short periods, member of the Alberta Horticultural Society, takes an active interest in the educational interests of Calgary; his management of a site to the University of Calgary, being only one example of his generosity in this direction. He established the Tregillus Clay Products Co., and has brought it to the forefront among the industries of Alberta, and is one of the most prominent upbuilders of the forward advancement of Calgary.



THE TREGILLUS CLAY PRODUCTS CO.

Though one of the newest industries established in the Calgary district, The Tregillus Clay Products Company has become known through the excellent quality of their products wherever brick, either common or vitrified, is in demand. Experts in clay and shales have predicted a phenomenal future development for this company, not only because of the unique methods of manufacture, but also because of the valuable deposit from which the supplies are drawn. Already their predictions appear to be realized to some extent. Their products are being used by builders and contractors from coast to coast, and their products have been seen in buildings from Athabasca Landing to Swift Current and Redcoke. In Calgary such buildings as the new pick house at P. Bunn's Park Picking Plant, the News Telegram building, and the Lorraine Apartments display several different kinds of vitrified brick turned out by this company, the new Art Building of the University of Alberta is being constructed almost entirely of Tregillus brick. The company also manufacture a special type of vitrified brick, which is invaluable for the construction of such a building as a roundhouse, which is subjected to terrific heat temperatures, glazed bricks for decorative purposes, tiles for hearth and floors, paving blocks and heavy trunk sewer pipe.

The Tregillus Clay Products Co. is an important new industry in Calgary, and samples of its products have been sent broadcast all over the globe. Experts have predicted that we had in this company a manufactory which would make the name of the city famous whenever building operations were carried on. Where a few months ago was nothing but prairie a magnificent plant has been built up.

The Calgary Silicate Pressed Brick Co. is another industry which is not only important in the building line, but adding to the architectural beauty of the city. They are manufacturers of sand, brick, lime, plasterers' supplies, sewer pipe, and cement products. They have been established four years, and have a capacity of 22,000 brick per day, employing 10 men at the present time. The Calgary builder no longer has to wait for brick and terra cotta, etc., thanks to this company, but obtains them at home.

The Crandell Pressed Brick and Sandstone Co. is one of four institutions of the kind on the American continent at the present time, capable of turning out the high class enameled brick and encaustic tile, now being used so extensively in the most up-to-date buildings. They employ 15 employees, and have a field of 1,100 acres of sandstone quarry. Their kilns are capable of turning out 1,500,000 brick daily. The Calgary Brick and Supplies Co., Ltd. also supply part of the increasing demand for brick.

Other industrial concerns whose various manufactures facilitate building operations in Calgary are Jones Bros. and Co., manufacturers of interior show cases and interior office and building fixtures of all kinds, and the Hillhurst Show Case Works, which manufacture the same line of goods. The Calgary Woodworking Co. are manufacturers of high class desks, bookcases, shelving, office furniture, etc., and the Sealglola Manufacturing Co. provide an extensive stock of imitation marbles, which is frequently drawn upon by contractors who wish to give a fine effect to their construction work, but whose patrons cannot afford the real marble products.

No city which aspires to industrial pre-eminence can progress very

rapidly unless it has industries for the construction and repair of iron works, boiler plate and steel work. Among other industries of this nature which Calgary has to draw upon is the Great Northern Machine Works, which is ready to answer the most exacting demands of the machine owner, so that today when a complicated machine breaks down a word to this concern starts one of their expert mechanics on his way to alleviate the trouble.

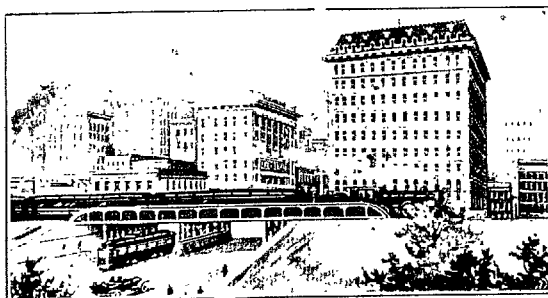
The Western Machinery and Boiler Manufacturing Co. has the only boiler shop, handling heavy plate, of its kind west of Winnipeg, and they are giving Calgary a splendid industrial service, and employ more than 16 experts every day. The work of this company is not confined alone to Calgary, work being sent them from all parts of the West. Sheet iron smoke stacks all over the provinces, the boilers in Jasper Park, the C.P.R. boiler repair and installation for the West are examples of the work sent them.

Many of Calgary's most enterprising citizens do not realize the benefit this progressive concern is to the growing metropolis, especially when one considers that the explosion of a boiler in a mill, a locomotive, a factory, or an apartment, means the loss of from one to one thousand lives.

The Union Iron Works, which employ 50 men, is one of the largest concerns of the kind in Canada. The city of Calgary places contracts in their hands for scores of articles necessary for paving, lighting, grading and other civil improvements. They manufacture pipe casing, valve covers, drain covers, standards for electroliers, water taps and curb guards; do all kinds of riveting and pattern making.

The Riverside Iron Works, employing 20 men, has one of the most completely equipped machine shops and foundries in the province, and their up-to-date facilities enable them to repair all kinds of machinery, blacksmith work, oxy-acetylene welding, and they also manufacture automobile wheels, and brass and iron castings of every description.

The Sheet Metal Manufacturing Co. manufacture all kinds of corrugated iron, eaves, troughs, metal siding, iron window frames, fireproof



On three facing corners in Calgary, last year, sky scrapers rose heavenward. The fourth corner, occupied by a church, has risen from \$12,000 to half a million.



JAMES BAXTER PATERSON

James Baxter Paterson one of the prominent men in the business and financial circles of Calgary, was born on July 25, 1866, in Montreal, where his father was a Scotch immigrant from Aberdeen who had built up an extensive manufacturing business. Mr. Paterson was educated at Woodstock College and MacMaster University, graduating therefrom with the degree of B.A. in 1890. For a number of years he was a travelling salesman and a partner in H. Jones & Co. and other well-known Montreal firms, and the experience so gained stood him in good stead during the financial emergency brought about as a result of the discovery of oil in Alberta. Mr. Paterson is president of the Western Pacific Oil Co. and vice-president of the North Western Pacific Oil Co. He is an enthusiastic club man, being a member of the Canadian Golf and Athletic Club, and a member of the City Planning Commission. In church circles he also takes a prominent part, being Deacon and Church Warden of the First Baptist Church and strongly identified in the adult Bible class work in the province and also with his church Bible school, and was vice-president a year of the Baptist Union of Western Canada.

roofings and portable iron granaries. They employ 50 experts constantly, and their monthly payroll is over \$75,000. They have the most modern machinery available and receive more than three carloads of raw material every week. They make as specialty of the manufacture of fireproof buildings, such as granaries.

The Metals Ltd., which started in a very small building in 1901, is now crowded in an eight storey building. They supply the home-builder with the necessary materials to beautify his residence, and employ 60 men. They have had to establish a number of branch houses to supply the demands made upon their complete stock of heating and plumbing fixtures ranging from a porcelain bathtub to the latest fixture.

Other companies manufacturing and repairing in these lines are the Pioneer Traction Co., Alberta Sewer Pipe Co., Calgary Taving Co., North Western Brass Co., F. W. Fleet-Sheet Metal Co., MacLeod Heating and Fitting Co., West. File and Rasp Factory, Ashdown Hardware Co., The Western Foundry and Metal Co., manufacturers of boilers, radiators, vacuum pumps, packless valves, combination heaters and ventilators, and steam and hot water heating specialties of all kinds. The Keystone Portland Cement Co., E. C. Snowden & Co., manufacturers of oils, grease and boiler compound, F. Neilson, D. R. Foulds & Co., and a number of small concerns.

Perhaps the most important industry from this point of view, however, because of the large number of men employed, is carried on in the C.P.R. shops at Ogden, East Calgary, now employing 2,411 men, and who intend to employ 1,500 men in the near future, carrying out and manufacturing in the course of the day's work products of almost every branch of the iron trade and steel construction trade.

Calgary has an annual distribution of over \$3,000,000 among the payrolls of the hundreds of industrial concerns, a few of the miscellaneous concerns being:

Shelly's Bakery, which has the excellent motto of sanitation, superiority and satisfaction as their ideal. They are the largest bread manufacturers west of Winnipeg, and their first plant, the most modern in the northwest, is capable of turning out 35,000 loaves per day. This plant is a splendid example of the transition of the old-time bakery to the modern institution, utilizing machinery of the latest and highest improved type. More than 10 experts are employed, who manage the machinery and direct the disposal of the loaves, which are never touched by human hands, but are handled throughout by machinery, including the only blender and sifter and wrapping machines in Calgary.

The Carlyle Dairy Co., the Calgary Central Creamery, and the Laycock Dairies are all important industries, employing many men and paying out thousands of dollars annually to the farmers in the districts surrounding Calgary, and encouraging mixed farming. They are carefully managed, and so Calgary has one of the best supplies of milk, and

bottled by modern sanitary methods, of any city on the continent.

While this list only includes those industries employing a number of men, and which have already made a name for themselves with the general public, there are as many more which would have to be included in a complete list of Calgary's industries. The list, given, however, gives some idea of the great and varied number of industries already located in Calgary, and a vista of the opportunities before the investor and industrial locator.

Symington and Co. handle and manufacture some grocery products in wholesale lots, the "Tuxedo" trade mark having built up one of the largest business concerns in Western Canada, employing 111 men between their two establishments, and 10 men in the Camrose branch. They have two four storey factories and warehouses manufacturing coffees, spices, teas, extracts, etc., for the grocery trade.

The Compressed Gas Co., Ltd., which started operations under the management of Mr. Hart in a small shack located

in the rear of their present commodious quarters, is an industry which is worth more than passing notice in the two years that their process and special features have been before the public, they have become decidedly popular, and an excellent industry is being built up as a consequence. One of their special features is the "Red Devil" Torch for welding and cutting metals, using oxygen and acetylene gas at a heat double that required to melt cast iron. This device saves hours and hours of time in repair work. They also manufacture any special fittings, tanks, and gas fixtures of any kind.

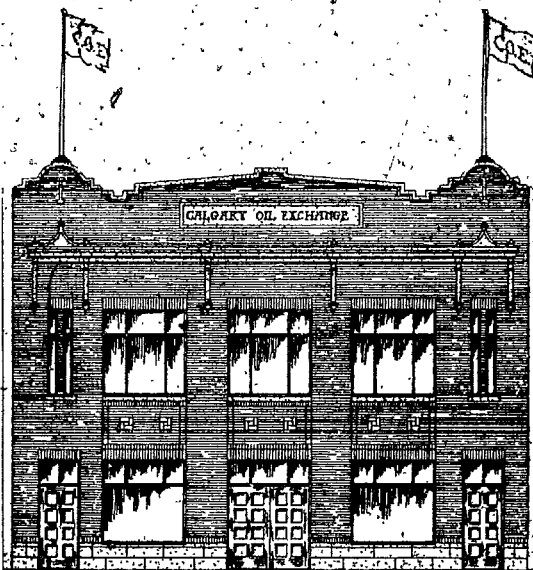
The Royal Crown Soaps, Ltd., established in 1905, has steadily increased its plant and are now manufacturing more than 100 different brands of soap at their

Calgary plant. The finest tallow obtainable is secured in Alberta and is utilized in the Calgary factory.

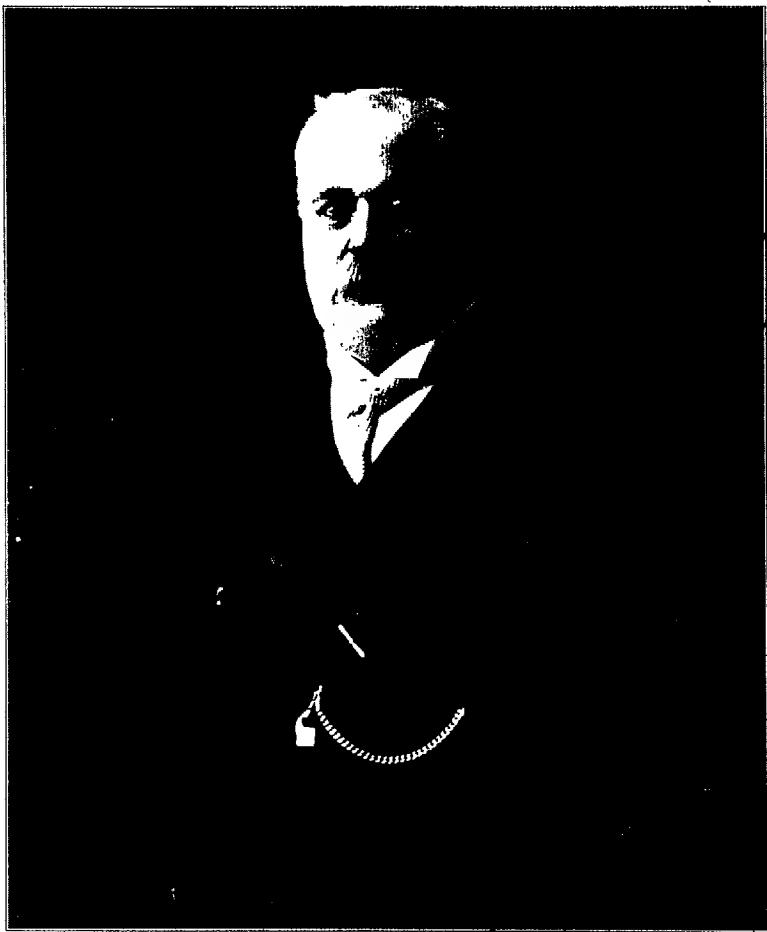
The Blue Label Bottling Works, established since 1907, and employing 30 men in the manufacture of Tripure drinking water—thrice-purified water—in their apparatus, which has a capacity of 1,500 gallons per day. They have a splendid new building in which they have installed the most modern bottling machinery, capable of handling 2,000 bottles per day.

P. Burns and Co., established in the early days by Pat Burns, whose tradition records as entering Calgary driving one lone steer, is one of the great manufacturing industries of Calgary. The company owns 12 large ranches, retail meat markets in 27 cities and towns, two of the finest packing plants on the American continent, and employs in Calgary alone over 350 men. Other smaller plants, manufacturing the same kind of products, are the Thorpe Pork Packing Co., the Royal Canadian Sausage Co., and the Swift Canadian Pork Packing Co. (branch office).

The brewing and malting industry is represented in Cal-



That Calgary business men and Calgary builders are no laggards well evinced in the above picture, which shows the splendid modern building of the Calgary Oil Exchange, on 7th avenue, below Centre street, when it was opened to the public in the record time of four weeks, from the day the foundation was started.



RICHARD GEORGE ROBINSON

Richard George Robinson, one of the band of old-timers, who came to Calgary thirty years ago, and assisted in transforming it from a frontier trading post to a commercial metropolis, was born in Cockamouth, Cumberland, England, in 1854, of English ancestry. He was educated in the public schools of his native city and then left home on various trips of adventure. He was one of the pioneers of the Canadian gold rush of 1867, and made the perilous trip from Cape Town. He came to Calgary when it counted itself populous with 500 residents. He dealt in real estate in the days when late lots changed hands for a pile of tobacco, and has seen his holdings increase in value by the thousands of dollars. He owns one of the few really large ranches now left by the ever advancing and increasing settlement—Elbow Park Ranch, and he is famous as one of the finest trap-shooters in Canada, and is the holder of numerous medals and trophies captured in this and other forms of sport. He is a member of the United Woodmen, and the Calgary Motor Club, and president of the Calgary Gun Club. He takes no active part in politics, but is always ready to further any movement of civic or provincial improvement.

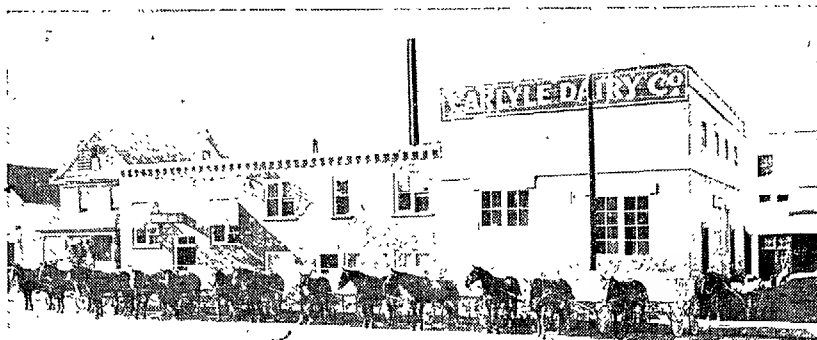
gary by the Calgary Brewing Co. (1893), manufacturing lager beer, ale, porter, aerated waters and malt, employing 112 men, the Golden West Brewing Co. and the Canada Malt-ing Co.

The Western Tent and Mattress Co. (1901), employ 20 men, manufacturing canvas goods, and have an annual turn-over of \$150,000 of goods manufactured and sold in Calgary alone. They have two stores, and factories and warehouses, and their goods are known and appreciated even to the North Pole, being used extensively by the Mounted Police, trappers, surveyors and others.

Candies and biscuits are manufactured by the McCormick Manufacturing Co., and the Rockland Marmalade Co.;

flour by the Western Canada Flour Milling Co., Ltd., Robt Hood Milling Co., Oatmeal Mills, and Brackman Kerr Mills; silver plating by the Calgary Silver Plating Works; saddlery and leather manufacturing by the Great West Saddlery Co., which employ about 100 men, and the Calgary Tannery Co.; cigars by the C. W. Mulligan Co. and the Cigar Makers' Corporation; stone by the Wm. Oliver Quarries Company and the W. A. Brown Cast Stone Products Co.; sugar manufacturing by the B. C. Refinery Co.; paper boxes by the American Paper Box Co.; stock food by the Canadian Stock Food Co., and wool goods by the Scotland Woolen Mills. The Peerless Oil Works give to Calgary one of the best equipped and most modern blending plants and petroleum products factories in the Northwest.

THE CARLYLE DAIRY COMPANY



One view of the present plant of the Carlyle Dairy Co., showing the excellent lighting arrangements of the windows, and the convenient loading platforms, where 27 wagons are prepared for the daily distribution of 2,000 gallons of milk and cream. The buildings are of concrete and steel reinforced construction, with built-in refrigerator plants.

One of the best known concerns and one which unites the interests of the city and the country, is the Carlyle Dairy Co. It was founded by J. Weldon Carlyle and T. Morton Carlyle, who started dairying in the City of Montreal in company with their father in 1886, and who have been engaged in this line almost continuously since that time, and have made a life work of dairying in all its branches, including the caring for milk, cream, ice-cream, butter, cheese and other products.

J. Weldon Carlyle was born in 1871 and T. Morton Carlyle in 1880, both in Dundas County, Ont., where their father, Matthew Carlyle, was a well known farmer, and one of the first farmers in that locality to go in for mixed farming and stock raising. J. W. Carlyle was educated at Morrisburg Collegiate Institute, and Kingston Business College, and later learned the theoretical side of dairying and modern improvements in its practical operations, at the Guelph Dairy School. T. M. Carlyle was also educated at the Morrisburg Collegiate, but his first occupation was farming.

The factory of the Carlyle Dairy Co. at 228 Fifth Ave. E., was established by the Carlyle brothers in 1909, with one horse and wagon. Today they are supplied with milk by four hundred farms, and have 35 horses and 27 wagons distributing 1,700 gallons of milk daily, and 300 gallons of cream, and up to 800 gallons of ice-cream, and supply on an average of 2,000 pounds of butter daily.

The company supplies all the hospitals under the control

of the city, and the majority of the hotels and restaurants, and about 5,000 private residences. They employ about 90 people and pay out over \$7,000 dollars every month in wages, between the home factory in Calgary and the branches in Medicine Hat and Lethbridge. They possess the most elaborate and scientifically correct laboratory, eliminating all but the highest quality of milk and cream.

There are two immense churns capable of turning out 800 pounds of butter at each churning. The butter is then cut into pound bricks, placed in sealed cartons, waxed and closed against possibility of infection from floating germs, and the employees' hands never touch the butter during the entire process, the operations being largely performed by machinery. The utmost cleanliness is also exercised in another special department. At Hualta a model farm and stables are maintained for the production of certified milk for infants. At present a herd of 35 cows is required and all this milk is sold under a special brand after it has been thoroughly examined by a bacteriologist as to its absolute purity. Splendid results have been obtained from the sale of this milk and the company expects a largely increased output in the near future.

The sanitary cleansing of cans, bottles, and all utensils is carried on by specially adapted modern machinery, and then chemically cleansed by steam. This process is also applied to all the customers' milk cans and bottles, and to every ladle, spoon, can, etc., every time used.

The buildings are of concrete and steel, with built-in refrigerator plant of 25 tons, massive freezers and several cold storage rooms. Altogether the plant is a credit to Calgary.



JOHN LIVINGSTONE GRAHAM

John Livingstone Graham ranks as one of the youngest men who have been entrusted with the heavy responsibilities devolving upon the manager of an operating oil company in the Calgary oil fields. He was one of the first enthusiasts who convinced others that the oil fields were not a chimera of fancy, but a great natural resource. He was born on July 22, 1886, in Pembroke, Ontario, the son of Joseph H. Graham, a former well-known resident of that town. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and was educated in the public and high schools of Ontario, and British Columbia. Railroads attracted him at an early age, and he entered business here as a railway clerk for the C. P. R. He then took up accounting and auditing, and later the general brokerage and real estate business. He is president and manager, director of the Prudential Oil and Gas Company, Ltd., also of the Spindle Top Oil and Gas Co., Ltd., both of which companies he promoted and floated. He has large land interests in the Peace River District of Alberta. He is a prominent lodge and club man here, a member of Masonic Lodge No. 44, Southern Cross Lodge, Vancouver, and the Alberta and Commercial Clubs of Calgary.



P. BURNS



F. M. BLACK

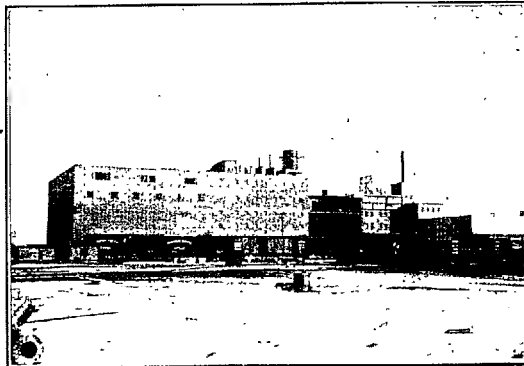
The P. Burns Company, Limited

"Pat" Burns is now famous from coast to coast of the Dominion of Canada as the founder of a business corporation which, even in the Northwest, the land of the magic of rapid business development, has had a wonderful growth. He arrived in Winnipeg in 1879. The buffalo were disappearing from the plains, and the settlers had to consider other meat supplies. Pat Burns saw the great opportunity and commenced the buying and selling of cattle, being then known as the youngest cattle buyer in the Northwest. While it may or may not be true that he entered Calgary driving one lone steer, he is honored among the promoters as one of their most energetic business men. The P. Burns Pork Packing Co., Ltd., now controls twelve large ranches, operates wholesale meat markets in every city and town of importance in Western Canada,

two immense packing establishments cover 81,000,000 being invested in Calgary alone, shipping platforms receiving more than 2,500 live animals per week, and a large branch packing house in Edmonton. The establishment at Calgary, which ranks as one of the finest institutions of the kind on the American continent, giving steady employment to a large number of men, was partially destroyed by fire early in the year. While the ruins were still smoking Mr. Burns made arrangements for the immediate rebuilding of the plant. It is this indomitable energy and business enterprise, as well as the careful system of inspection, rejection and stamping by government and private officials, which has made the Shamrock brand of hams, bacon, cooked meats, twenty varieties of sausages, lard, and many special meat delicacies known and appreciated wherever meat products are in demand.



This picture vividly portrays the great fire early in the year which destroyed the buildings, stock and practically the entire plant of the P. Burns Pork Packing Plant. Mr. Burns was in Vancouver, but while the ruins were still smoking as above, he made arrangements by wire for the immediate re-building of the plant.



Within a few months, a record in building operations was made in the construction of the magnificent new plant of the P. Burns Packing Co., which now possesses a plant second to none on the continent. The splendid business enterprise of the company was well shown by the erection of this plant.



JOHN ALBRECHT ENGMAN

Every event of importance brings to the public attention some one who has been quietly and persistently molding the destiny of that particular event. In this respect the oil discovery of Alberta has brought in the public eye a man who has been quietly but surely working for the development of this industry. Among those who have taken an active interest in the oil fields and been instrumental in its development is John Albrecht Engman.

Mr. Engman, although a comparatively young man, is today considered one of the powers in the Alberta Oil industry and he successfully organized and is now developing some of the strongest companies in the province.

Mr. Engman is an American by birth but emigrated from the United States about nine years ago. On his arrival in Canada he was quick to perceive the opportunities for oil and decided to devote his energies to developing this industry with the result that today he is either at the head or financially connected with a number of the best companies which it may be mentioned. The Union Pacific Oil & Gas Co., Central Oil Co., Knight Diamond Drilling Co., Central Oil Co. and the Crown Oil and Gas Syndicate. Mr. Engman is also one of the principal organizers of the Empire Oil Co., whose holdings are considered one of the best in the oil fields. He is also interested in the formation of an oil refining company which will start operations as soon as oil has been struck in paying quantities.

CROWN LUMBER CO.

One of the important factors in the prosperity of Calgary is that with the single exception of Winnipeg, no city in Western Canada is the headquarter for so many important concerns operating over extensive territory. What this means may be realized by noting the importance of the Crown Lumber Co., Ltd. This company operates sixty-six lumber yards, controlled from the head offices at Calgary. To expediate the execution of business, thirty-five employees and five superintendents, all men of such calibre as to command the highest salaries, are members of the head office staff in

Calgary and make their residence in the city. The sales made by the head office total over two million dollars per annum, which amount not only passes through our local banks, but almost the same sum is put into circulation when other officials of the company come to the head offices for instructions and reports, including the many commercial travelers and others who conduct the sales business of the concern. Mr. James W. Davidson, chairman of the Entertainment Committee of the Irrigation Congress is president of the Crown Lumber Company, and Mr. E. F. Churchley assists him in the duties of manager.



Picture taken of one of the Crown Lumber Company's Calgary plants during a recent gathering of officials of the company.

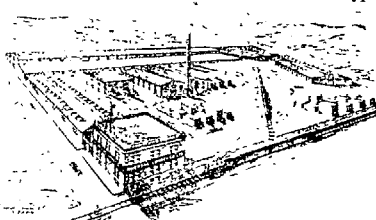
THE RIVERSIDE LUMBER CO., LTD.

The Riverside Lumber Co., Ltd., which has made a name for itself as one of Calgary's most progressive corporations, and one which is rapidly forging to the front rank among the provincial corporations, was established in 1907 by Alexander Sereth and Henry N. Sereth, both of whom have spent their lives in learning and engaging in various kinds of lumbering, both in the woods and the lumber mill. The company has consistently held to their standards, giving their customers the highest value in utility, workmanship and quality. "No employee is engaged who is not a skilled workman, and the machinery is constantly being renewed whenever a more modern or more efficient machine is available. "Small profits and quick returns," has been the business motto and prices are always quoted by competent estimators whose prices may be relied upon by customers. The original capital invested in the company was \$50,000, which has increased during the years to the present capital of \$500,000. Since the inception of the com-

pany branches have been established at Edmonton, Bassano, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat and Strathmore, producing all kinds of lumber, sashes, doors, and woodwork of all kinds. The company purchases over \$80,000 worth of supplies for their lumber camps annually in Calgary, and employ 600 men. The head office is located at Riverside North, near Langevin Bridge. There are three yards, Riverside, West End and Ogden, and the lumber supplies are received from camps at New Michel and McGillyray, B.C. The Riverside Lumber Co. furnishes steady employment for a large number of men, and in employing men, give the preference to heads of families, and so are real contributors to the permanent upbuilding of Calgary, as over 600 men are constantly employed in the mills and yards and in shipping the lumber, both rough and finished to all parts of the Northwest. Another large factory and yard is now in the course of erection which will give employment to even a larger number of men. The men at the head of the concern are conservative, energetic, progressive business men, who can be relied upon at all times to serve the public without unduly enriching themselves at the expense of the public, a complaint which is so often made concerning lumbering operations in general.



ALEX SERETH

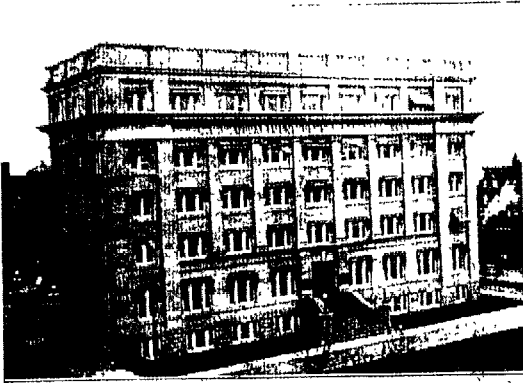


The Riverside Lumber Co. have had to enlarge their plants and yards a number of times, owing to rapidly increasing business. They employ over 600 men, heads of Calgary families, and are about to make another addition and employ still more men.



JAMES ELMER HERRON

James Elmer Herron is one of the oil men whose faith in Alberta has been justified by results. He was born in Guelph, Ontario, on April 4th 1882. His ancestry is almost purely Celtic, his mother having come to Canada from the north of Ireland, and his father being of Irish-Canadian parentage. Mr. Herron was educated in Toronto, showing great ability in the business and commercial courses of the High School, and almost immediately after entering the business world held responsible positions as bookkeeper and paymaster for various lumbering and railway construction operations. His executive capabilities and tactful, genial personality won him rapid promotion to general manager-ships. For the past few years he has devoted himself to pure finance as a broker and promoter and developer in the Calgary oil fields. He is a partner in Herron Bros and MacLean, brokers, president of Piedmont Petroleum Products Co., director of Higon Oil and Natural Gas Co. Ltd., and many others, and personally controls some very valuable leases in the oil fields.



DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

The C. P. R. Building for the Department of Natural Resources is one of the outstanding buildings of Calgary, and one of the first seen by the incoming traveller. This building houses several of the most important departments of the C. P. R.'s outside service, including Irrigation, Publicity, Natural Resources, Land Department, and many others. Through its offices, money is constantly being circulated all over the world inducing settlers to come to Calgary. Arrangements are made for the sales of land to the three classes of settlers, and loans of money and stock are extended. Every natural resource of Alberta, including probably all the oil, is fostered and developed through this department. The building is an imposing stone structure, and is so arranged to give the greatest possible facilities to strangers and to expedite the office business.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN CEMENT CO., LTD.

An industry which should be much appreciated by builders in Calgary as well as those throughout the towns and cities scattered across the plains is the Rocky Mountain Cement Company, Limited. This company has only been in business for a couple of years, but has already taken its place in the front rank of Alberta industries and has been instrumental in supplying to contractors, builders and those who handle builders' supplies, as well as to the man who is buying his lime or cement in a small way, with these goods at a reasonable cost.

The average number of men employed by the Rocky Mountain Cement Company is about one hundred, and the products turned out by this concern are most creditable. Its "Crows Nest" brand of lime and its Portland cement is sold from the eastern boundaries of Saskatchewan to the western boundaries of Alberta and large quantities of it shipped to the extreme northern sections of these provinces and has always given entire satisfaction bringing in many cases, renewed orders again and again.

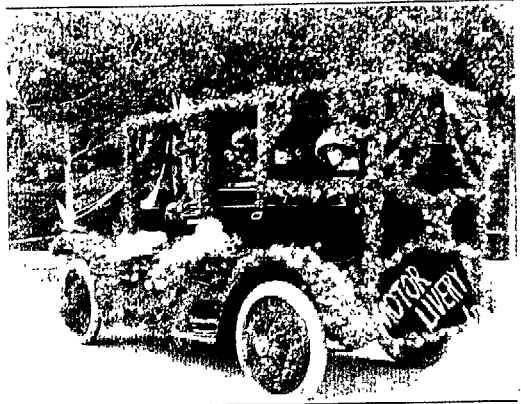
During the recent building boom in Medicine Hat large quantities of this company's products were shipped to that city and used with great satisfaction to the company and purchasers alike.

James Pitter has for some time been superintendent of the company's plant at Blairmore and F. M. Brown has charge of the company's work at that place at the present time. The

officers of the company include men who have, in one walk or another, occupied a leading place in the community. They are: R. B. Bennett, K. C., M. P., president, and George Harris, secretary in chief. The vice president of the company was the late W. Barrington Kelly, who recently passed away at Victoria, B. C., and who took an active interest in the building up of the company's business. The head office of the Rocky Mountain Cement Company, Limited, is located at 400 502 Burns block, corner of Eighth Avenue and Second Street East in Calgary, and is at present in charge of Mr. George Harris, the energetic secretary-treasurer, who is doing his share towards making the business a success.

MOTOR LIVERY CO., LTD.

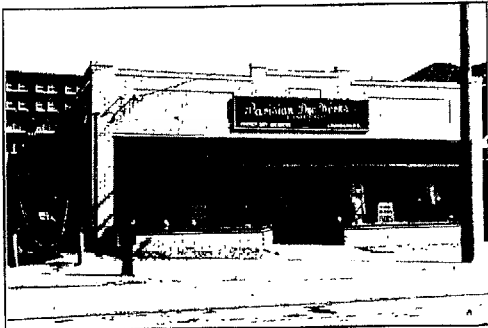
Starting in the winter of 1913 with one four-cylinder Franklin touring car and one six-cylinder Hudson, the business of the Motor Livery Co., Ltd. has increased by leaps and bounds until today their equipment consists of four standard taxicabs, four four-cylinder Franklin touring cars, one six-cylinder Hudson touring car and one six-cylinder Franklin.



MOTOR LIVERY CAR

This picture shows the prize winning car of the Motor Livery Co., Ltd., which won one of the prizes in the Floral Parade. The floral decorations being on, out the main points of the car admirably. This concern, which only opened up in Calgary two years ago, is now one of the best known companies serving the public.

and a number of other cars, making a fleet of about fifteen cars in all, which is the most up-to-date livery service in Western Canada. This large business has been built up by strict adherence to business, prompt service and fair rates of transportation. The Motor Livery, Limited, handle all the depot work for the C. P. R. and their cars are on hand to meet all trains. R. G. Robinson, one of Calgary's old timers, is the president of this company and has spared no pains to give Calgary an auto service that it may well be proud of.



The main office of the Parvian Dye Works is located on Twelfth Avenue, in the heart of the best residential section of Calgary. The establishment is the largest west of Toronto, and is constantly being added to.



The interior showrooms of the Parvian Dye Works are excellently fitted up with showcases which serve the double purpose of keeping the cleaned hats, furs, coats, dresses, etc., immaculate, and demonstrating the cleaning processes.



DOUGLAS ALGAR BAILEY

Douglas Connally Algar-Bailey, born 1881, at Kensington, London, England, educated at Whitgift Grammar school. He studied mining engineering at the Yorkshire College of Mines and gained valuable experience at Wostell Colliery, as assistant surveyor. Following this, Mr. Algar-Bailey studied electricity for several years, and shortly after the outbreak of hostilities in South Africa, he joined the Royal Engineers (electrical detachment), which did such valuable work during the campaign, and for which he received the Queen's medal and two clasps. Remaining in South Africa after the war, he held government and municipal positions as an electrical engineer. He also joined the South African L. M. R. and was in Natal during the last native rebellion in 1906.

In 1909 he married Adeline Rose Waddy, daughter of the Reverend John Turner Waddy and grand-daughter of Samuel Douland Waddy, D.D., founder of Wesley College, Sheffield.

He came to Canada in 1900 and commenced real estate operations shortly afterwards. He is now one of the most active oil men in Calgary, being president of the Jewel Oil & Gas Co., Ltd., vice-president of the Revenue Oil & Gas Co., Ltd., and managing director of both the Monitor Oil & Natural Gas Co., Ltd., and the Crest Oil and Development Co., Ltd. He has travelled extensively, having been in India, Egypt, Algeria & Germany. His favorite pastimes are yachting, sailing and theatrical work.

THE CANADIAN WESTERN NATURAL GAS, LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER CO.

One of the most valuable assets any city can have is an easily available supply of fuel and light, especially for manufacturing purposes. A city which is dependent solely upon an outside supply is always handicapped. Calgary has the great advantage of an area of forty-five square miles in the vicinity of Bow Island, upon which seventeen wells have been located since the gas field of which it forms a part, was first brought under pressure. New wells, which penetrate the



H. P. PEARSON

gas bed at an approximate depth of 2,000 feet, are being drilled as need arises, and the gas is piped to Calgary through a steel pipe 16 inches in diameter, and 186 miles in length, capable of transporting between 35,000,000 and 10,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day, which reaches the dispensing station in Calgary at practically the same pressure registered at the well surfaces in Bow Island—that of 800 pounds to the square inch.

Today, the effect of the introduction of the natural gas method of power production in the factories located and locating in Calgary is being felt throughout the province, and the city is rapidly gaining industrial supremacy as a manufacturing centre, without the resultant draw-backs of unsightly smokestacks, which mar many other industrial centres. Natural gas as a factory fuel and a lighting medium is now playing an important part in the development of any number of industries which would otherwise be held back for some years and have a difficulty in obtaining the foothold given by a cheap source of power. This company supplies the fuel for more than 95 per cent of Calgary's industries and large commercial concerns, such as the Hudson's Bay Co., Calgary Brewing and Malting Co., Tregillus Co., and the C.P.R. Industrial Shops, and other places where the advantages of smokeless, emberless fuel, and the labor saved by the doing away with stoking and building of fires, are important factors in the selection of the fuel and light selected.

Besides its double-cased pipeline, which is watched day and night at every important point by competent inspectors, the company has every modern equipment and storage capacity arrangements, both for the gas itself and the pipes, meters, etc. There is a main reducing station at Manchester, where the gas pressure is brought by regulators to 30 pounds per square inch as it enters the belt line of pipe which encircles the city, which is further reduced through the city in eight other reducing stations throughout the city, which measure the gas as it is delivered directly from the pipe line.

The construction and service staff of 150 men and the executive staff of 50 men, with Mr. Eugene Coste at the head, have all spent many years in the gas business and they are most loyal to the interests of patrons. The company has rendered invaluable service to the city, at a lower average cost than that charged for the same service in other cities, and its work is therefore worthy of every recognition by the general public.

THE JOHN MARTIN PAPER COMPANY, LIMITED.

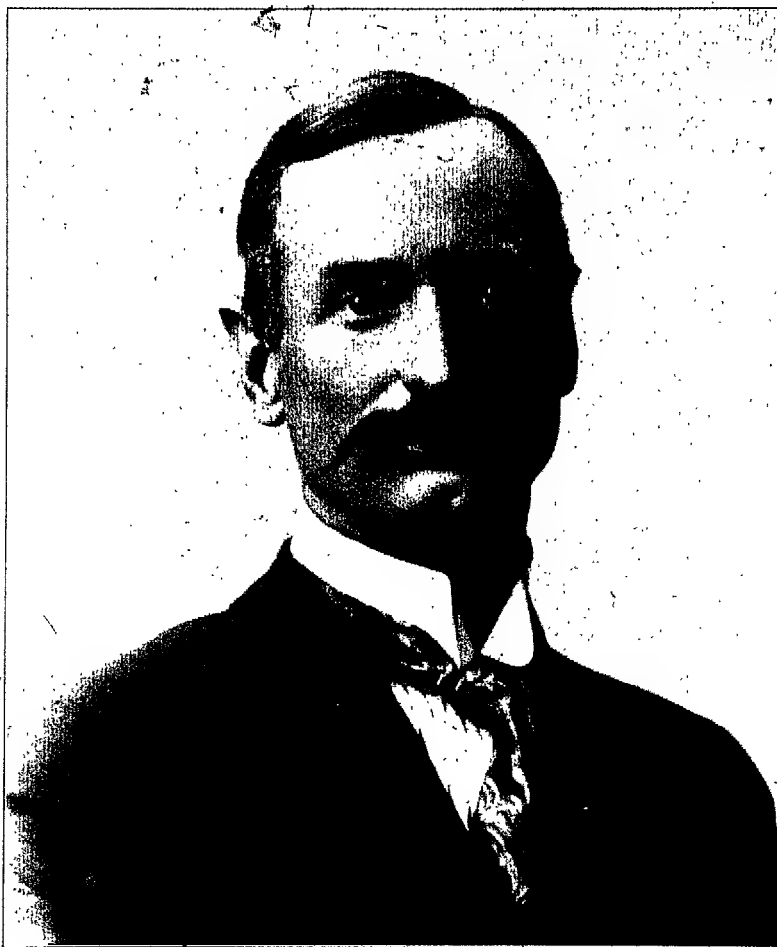
The John Martin Paper Company, Limited, with head offices at Winnipeg and branches in Calgary, Edmonton and Regina, opened business in Calgary about three years ago and has since that time completed a chain of good business connections which extends from the Great Lakes to the Pacific coast. This concern is the only paper company in Western Canada that deals exclusively with printers and hence enjoys a large share of the trade. The company is agent for such reliable mills as the St. Lawrence Paper Mills, Canada's largest manufacturers of book paper, J. R. Booth, manufacturer of newsprint, Ritchie and Ramsay, well known coated paper manufacturers. They are also agents for the celebrated Buckeye and Antiquarian covers. Among the well known brands of flat papers handled by this concern the users will recognize Walrus Bond, Beaver Bond, Easign Bond, Ermine Linen Bond, Public Service Bond, Moosehead Linen, Hartford Linen, Caribou Fine and other leading brands. The John Martin Paper Company is the only company in Calgary manufacturing envelopes and in this department alone they have a growing industry that deserves encouragement from those who are advocating Made in Calgary goods, and there is no excuse for any person sending orders for paper outside of this province when such a concern is to be found here.

George H. Allen, vice-president of the John Martin Paper Company, Limited, and manager of the Calgary branch of that company, was born in the north of Ireland in 1877.



GEO. H. ALLEN

He has been in the paper trade since 1893 and is an expert in his line of business. Mr. Allen came to Canada in 1901 and located in Montreal, where he was employed in the paper business. He travelled in Western Canada for several years until the inception of the present company and came to Calgary in October, 1913, as manager of the company's interests here. Mr. Allen takes an active interest in all that stands for the good of the West and of Calgary in particular. He is of a pleasant disposition and is very popular with a large circle of friends.



LAWRENCE RICHARD BURN

Lawrence Richard Burn, a prominent figure in building and contracting circles throughout Alberta and especially in Calgary, was born on the 18th January, 1868, in Ottawa, Ontario. His parents were members of that large English colony which settled in Ottawa, before it was the capital of the Dominion of Canada, and was known as By Town. He was educated in the Ottawa public schools and left school to learn brick laying and other phases of the building trade, in which he had always been interested, and followed the lure of the western trail for many years, plying his trade in various centres. He saw the pioneer days of Seattle, Wash. and Salt Lake City, Utah, and many other cities. He came to Stirling, Alberta, in 1901, and to Calgary in 1903, where he has since completed a number of large building contracts. He has erected a number of the principal business blocks, apartments, schools and warehouses in Calgary, including the Burn Block in East Calgary and the immense cold storage plant of P. Burns and Co. He has always taken a lively interest in political campaigns though he has never allowed himself to be brought forward as a candidate. He is a director of the Phoenix Oil Co., Ltd., and a shareholder in a number of other financial concerns.



E. H. CRANDELL

EDWARD HENRY CRANDELL.

Edward Henry Crandell was born in Northumberland County, Ont., November 9th, 1858, of U. E. Loyalist stock. He was educated in the public and high schools of Port Perry, Ont. He left school to enter business as a clerk in a general mercantile store in Port Perry; and later in Hampton in business for himself. He was auditor, councillor and mayor of Bramp-

ton for a number of years. Mr. Crandell came to Calgary in January, 1907 and engaged in a general insurance, real estate and brokerage business. He is president of the Jackson Wood and Fuel Co., Ltd., of Calgary, a large shareholder in the Alberta Steam Pipe Co., Ltd., of Calgary. He is sub-owner of the L. B. Crandell Plaster Brick and Sand-tone Co., which has become one of the leading industries of the province. He is treasurer of the Board of Central Methodist church. Has served on the Public School Board for a number of years including one year as president. Is a member of the Board of Trade and is a member of fraternal orders including the Masons, the O. R. S. and the Canadian Independent Order of Foresters, and is an all-round upholder of the best interests of the city of Calgary. Mr. Crandell was elected last year for a two-year term on the aldermanic board.

ROBERT J. HUTCHINGS

Robert J. Hutchings was born in the County of Leeds, Ont., on Nov. 15th, 1868. He was educated in the public schools of his native county, and came west in 1884. Here he became an apprentice in the saddlery business, learning every department of the business, and finally became salesman for E. F. Hutchings. He was promoted to Calgary in 1889, and organized this district for the firm. He later bought out his employer's interests, and in 1899 he organized the Great West Saddlery Co. and has remained its vice-president and general manager of this company, which claims to have the largest manufactured saddlery business under the British flag, if not in the world. Mr. Hutchings has advocated every measure for the improvement of civic conditions, and is especially interested in educational development. He was a member of the first



R. J. HUTCHINGS

city council of the school board for eighteen years, president of the Calgary Board of Trade and of the Associated Boards of Trade of Western Canada. was one of the four founders of Western Canada College, a member of the first senate of the University of Alberta, and a constant supporter of the building schemes of the University of Calgary, and fraternally is well up in the ranks of the Free Masons.



JOHN T. MACDONALD

John T. MacDonald, the well known hardware merchant of Calgary, is another of the natives of the Maritime Provinces now living in Calgary. He was born on Sept. 6th, 1871, in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, the son of Allan MacDonald, a merchant of that town. He is of Scottish-Canadian ancestry, both his parents having been born in P. E. I. He was

educated in the public schools of the Island, and then engaged in farm work. He later followed the calling of a sailor for a number of years coming back to agricultural interests in the butter and cheese-making business, in which he became an expert, and came to Calgary in 1897, as superintendent of the Government Cold Storage warehouse for the N. W. T. He later worked as a bookkeeper resigning to open a general grocery business, and since

1911, a hardware business. He has become known as "The Children's Friend." He is secretary of the Board of Managers of the Presbyterian church, has been an alderman, member of the School Board, and of the Parks Commission since its inception, and is one of the best known Masons in Alberta, being grand-master of the Grand Lodge of Alberta. He is also a prominent member of the Independent Order of Oddfellows.



FELIX CASEY

Felix Casey a popular and familiar figure wherever hotelmen and the travelling public congregate, was born in April 16th, 1876, in Montreal, where his father was a well-known hotel proprietor. As his name indicates, he is of Irish ancestry, and his Celtic wit and geniality have been factors in his popularity. He was educated in St. Patrick, Ind., U. S. A. His first business occupation was that of a hotel clerk, and he has been engaged in the hotel business ever since. At the present time he is one of the owners of the Windsor Hotel in Calgary, which was entirely remodelled and the service re-organized under his direction. That he is well fitted for this position, his past experience of three years in the Palmer House, Chicago, and five years each in the Great Northern Hotel at Chicago, Knx, Edward Hotel Toronto, and the Empire Hotel, Calgary, is evidence. His fraternal interests are centered in The Elks, but he has a helping hand for all.



B. B. HARLAN

B. B. Harlan was born in the State of Iowa, United States, and left there at an early age and resided for many years in the city of Chicago, in which city he was educated and where he entered the business employ of the Grand MacNally Co. After leaving that firm he conducted a large brokerage and financial business in Chicago for seventeen years. Among other undertakings, he has extensive interests in California, including an orange-growing business, a wholesale and retail lumber business, banking and large real estate holdings. He was for years a partner of the well-known financier, Chas. W. Gates, in the development of the Texas oil fields and other big interests, and he has been engaged successfully in real estate and financial transactions for over twenty years and in different parts of the continent. He came to Calgary and formed the firm of Harlan & Co., stock brokers, which has put through some large deals during the past year. In addition to his interests in Calgary, Mr. Harlan retains his interest in and connection with many other enterprises, and is thus thoroughly in touch with the financial situation at many different points.

POLYCARP SPIRGEON WOODHALL

Poly carp Spurgeon Woodhall, the head of the largest manufacturing of sheet metal goods and fireproofing materials in Alberta, was born on Christmas Day 1872, in Brampton, Peel Co., Ont., the son of Ambrose Woodhall, a farmer of that place. He was educated in the public and high schools of his native county, and after leaving school was engaged in the hardware and sheet metal business in Georgetown Ont., from 1892 to 1900, coming then to Medicine Hat, Alberta. He was employed with the J. H. Ashdown Hardware Co., Ltd., Calgary from 1900 to 1906, when he established the Wood-



P. S. WOODHALL

hall Metal Co., a branch of which opened in Lethbridge in 1908. In 1911 he organized the Western Foundry and Metal Co., remaining its president until this year and in 1912 the Sheet Metal Manufacturing Co., Ltd., of which he is still president. He is a member of the Calgary Board of Trade, the Workmen of the World and the Masons. He has not interested himself actively in politics but has done a great deal to further the upbuilding of Calgary.

DR. J. G. RUTHERFORD, M.V., B.A., B.C., V.S., J. G. Rutherford, M.V., B.A., B.C., V.S., superintendent of agriculture and animal husbandry branches of the C. P. R. Department of Natural Resources, is one of those all round men which have been selected for high executive positions by the directors, because of their all round equipment and experience in many different departments. He was born in Mount ain Cross, Peebleshire, Scotland. He was educated at the Glasgow High School and graduated from there with high honors. After coming to Ontario he attended the Ontario Agricultural College and the Ontario Veterinary College. He practiced as a veterinary surgeon in many parts of Canada, the United States and Mexico, was assistant editor of the New West Farmer for a number of years. Was sometime member of the provincial legislature of Manitoba, 1892-1896, and member of the Dominion House later. In 1912 he received the appointment of Chief Veterinary Inspector of Canada, and was later Veterinary Director General and Live Stock Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada. He was a member of the International Institute



DR. RUTHERFORD

of Agriculture at Rome, representing Canada. He has been president of the Manitoba and N. W. T. Horsebreeders' Association. He served in the N. W. field force as veterinary officer under General Middleton in the Riel rebellion, and so is one of the best fitted men which could have been found to occupy this post.

JOHN ALFRED IRVINE

John Alfred Irvine, one of Calgary's leading business men, is a citizen of superior culture, and takes a leading part in all that stands for the business, moral and social uplift of the city. He is one of the many maritime province men who are taking a leading part in western affairs and are helping to build up the country. Born at Granville Ferry, Annapolis County, N. S., September 20, 1868, son of Hugh M. and Martha M. Irvine. His father was a native of St. John, N.B., and his mother is a daughter of one of the first settlers of Granville, N. S. He received his education in the public schools and at Halifax, where he also read law for a time. He afterwards entered into business for the Nova Scotia Building Society. Mr. Irvine came to Calgary in 1907, and engaged in real estate and insurance and loan business. His business has expanded to such an extent that a year ago he took as partner J. O. Miller, of this city. He has been president of the Real Estate Exchange, and secretary of the Liberal Association, and is secretary of the Maritime



J. A. IRVINE

Province association, of Calgary. He is one of the best amateur photographers in Canada, and has captured over thirty medals and diplomas for his work in this line. He takes an active interest in boys' work and is a director of the Young Men's Christian Association, and a leader in Methodist church circles. He is actively engaged in political affairs and will probably be a candidate from Calgary at the next election for the House of Commons.

HENRY PHIPPS OTTY SAVARY

Henry Phipps Otty Savary, a member of the well known Nova Scotian family of that name, was born on Sept. 12th, 1880, in Digby, N.S. He is of Canadian and U. E. Loyalist ancestry, and his father, Judge W. W. Savary, is still one of the leading figures in the public life of his province, having been prominently identified with it ever since he took his seat in the first Dominion parliament in 1867. Mr. Savary was educated in the public schools of Nova Scotia and afterwards took courses in Dalhousie university and the Law School. He was admitted to the Nova Scotia Bar in March, 1903. He practiced law in the city of Halifax for the following six years, gaining invaluable experience through his connection with the busy firm of Sir Robert Borden. Since coming to Calgary he has built up a good legal clientele, and has also interested himself in a number of financial corporations. He is a director of the Calgary Mortgage Corporation, Canadian West Securities, Press Publishing Company, Calgary General Trust Co. and Moose Mountain Oil Co. He is also a prominent club man having been president of the Calgary Lawn Tennis club for some years, and a member of the Ranchmen's Colonial and other clubs.

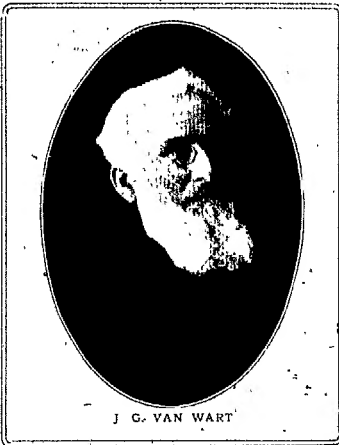


H. P. O. SAVARY



GEORGE H. CLOAKLEY

George H. Cloakley is another member of the continent from Huron County, Ontario, who has helped to build up Western Canada. He was born there on October 25th, 1890. His father, an Irishman by birth, was a farmer who farmed with a vision of development ahead of him, and the people of the West can thank him for the great ambition of Mr. Cloakley's life—improvement and in her efficiency in farm management. He was educated in the public schools of Huron Co. and then joined a number of his friends in lumbering and trapping operations in the State of Michigan, then a pioneer settlement. He came to Olds, Alberta, in 1923, and there owned and operated a large farm, noted for the magnificent herd of pure bred Belgian horses. He has been Ranch Inspector for some time, noted for his promptness without any assistance in all kinds of weather and trails. He was the first overseer of the town of Olds, its town councillor and mayor. He made a splendid trial at the first provincial election, Hon. Duncan Marshall only outnumbering him by 33 votes. He is a member of the Masons, Oddfellows, Canadian Order of Foresters, and Knights of Pythias. He is interested in the development of the Calgary oil fields, and is president of the Mount Stephen Oil and Gas Co., Ltd. and takes an active part in the operations of a number of other companies.



J. C. VAN WART

JOHN GEROW VAN WART

John Gerow Van Wart, well known both in Eastern and Western Canada, was born on the 18th of September, 1837, in Long Island, King's Co., New Brunswick. His father, Daniel Van Wart, was one of the first farmers with large holdings along the St. John river. He comes from a long line of Knickerbocker ancestors, one of whom was probably the identical Van Wart whom Washington Irving mentions as playing at nine pins in Catskill Mountains. They came from Holland, settled in the State of New York and left there with the United Empire Loyalists. Mr. Van Wart was educated in the public schools of New Brunswick. He started business life, and has remained a merchant. He is active and hearty, a vigorous specimen of the sturdy band of pioneers of the North-West Territories. He came to Calgary thirty-one years ago, when it consisted of the R. N. W. M. P. barracks and a few trading posts, and opened a general store on the east side of the Elbow river, in partnership with I. S. Freeze. He has not been engaged in active business operations during late years, but continues to further every movement for the benefit and upbuilding of Calgary.

JAMES A. HORNBY

James A. Hornby was born at Springfield, Ontario. His father, Mark Hornby, was a farmer in Western Ontario, and a member of the Bueger family of U. E. Loyalists. Mr. Hornby was educated at the public schools near Blenheim, Ont., and after assisting his father at the carpenter trade for some years, he came



J. A. HORNBY

west in 1862 and settled in Calgary. Since that time Mr. Hornby has identified himself with the business and municipal life of the city. After being connected with Thomas Underwood in the contracting business, he branched out into business for himself and entered through some important contracts, including the Bow river bridge and others. He has since 1909 been a fire insurance adjuster for C. A. Lilly Co. Mr. Hornby has been a director of the Calgary Exhibition Co. and also of the General Public Hospital for many years. He was first elected an alderman in 1902 and with the exception of two terms occupied a seat at the city council board until 1912, during which years he gave the benefit of sound practical judgment to the service of the city. As chairman of the Board of Public Works, his services were especially appreciated as, for instance, in the settlement of the C. P. R. subway question, the adjustment of the sidewalk construction, and the construction of the flood preventative works along the Bow river, and the outlining of the city limits from the Communist government.

CHARLES WINFIELD MATHESON

Charles Winfield Matheson was born in the far Eastern part of Canada, in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, on July 22nd 1878, a descendant of one of the Scotch pioneers who were the original settlers there, when it was first declared a Crown Colony. Mr. Matheson was educated at the Avondale and West Kent Schools, Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown.



C. W. MATHESON

town, P. E. I., and Dalhousie University, Halifax, N. S. (B.A. 1901) and obtained the ad eundem gradum degree from Manitoba University (B.A. 1902), and this year received the degree of LL.B. from Hamilton College of Law, Chicago, Illinois. After graduation in 1901 he, entered the law offices of MacKinnon and Williams in his native city, and was admitted to the Bar of Prince Edward Island in 1908 and to the Alberta Bar in 1909. He first hung out his shingle in Holden, Alberta, and has since been practicing law in Calgary. He is President of the local branch of the Maritime Provinces Association, and is a prominent member of the Law Society and the Commercial Law League of America.

ERNEST LAMONT RICHARDSON

Ernest Lamont Richardson, the general secretary of the Calgary Exhibition association, was born near Cobourg, Ont., in 1875. He was educated in the public schools of Cobourg. He left school to enter a printing and lithographing business, where he was employed for five years. He then took a course at the Ontario Agricultural College, being interested in certain phases of scientific farming. He came west in 1899, and was employed for some time in an agricultural and stock office in Winnipeg. His practical knowledge and excellent executive ability began to be well known, and he was soon offered a position in the office of the Saskatchewan government. He came to Calgary in 1902 as assistant secretary of the Board of Trade and organizer of the Lumber Bureau. In 1907 he was appointed secretary of the Exhibition, and has shown marked ability as an organizer, and as a courteous public servant, whose whole interests lie in making the annual exhibition the finest in the West.

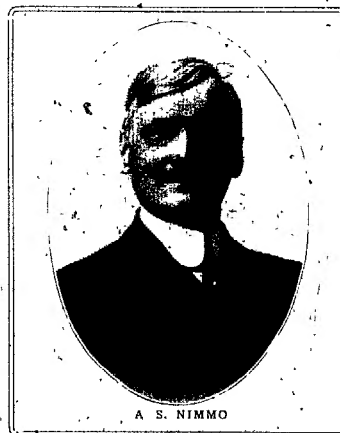


E. L. RICHARDSON

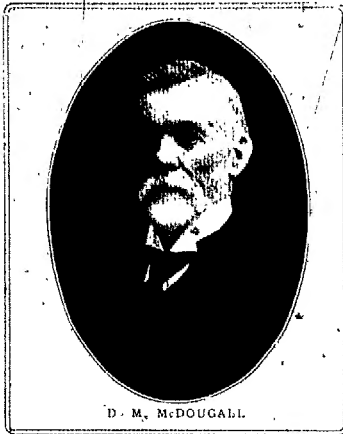
ARCHIBALD S. NIMMO

Archibald S. Nimmo, a conspicuous figure in public affairs in Calgary, and a prominent personality wherever there is a gathering of the clans, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, March 28, 1870, the son of William Nimmo (who enjoyed a large trade as a general merchant), and the descendant on both sides of a long line of officers of the famous "Forty Two" (Black Watch Highlanders).

Mr. Nimmo came to Toronto when a child and received his education in Stratford, Ontario and Jamestown, New York. He entered business life as private secretary to the general superintendent of the C. E. Railway at Jamestown, New York. He later founded Nimmo's Business College at Sunning, Ontario, in 1894, and which he conducted most successfully until 1909 when he came to Calgary. At present he is engaged in the "Special Order" clothing business, and an extensive dealer in uniforms of every description. He is an energetic fraternal man, being vice president of the Canadian club, chairman Social Committee of club, past master of the A. O. U. W. member of the board of management of St. Andrew's Society, member of the Sons of Scotland, member of the advisory board of the Children's Aid Society, member of the membership committee of the Y. M. C. A., members of the Board of Trade, of Ashby Lodge A. F. & A. M. and in religion a Baptist.



A. S. NIMMO



D. M. McDOUGALL

DAVID MACDOUGALL

David MacDougall, the trader and commercial genius of the pioneer family of the N. W. T. He has traded with every Indian tribe from Manitoulin Island Ontario to New Way House in the North, White River Pass in the Rockies, and even penetrated those mysterious regions, The Land of Little Sticks (barren lands) and No Man's Land. He has been an active spirit in every era of the North west, the retreative ways of Indian life, the restless wave of the frontier trading post life, the oncoming engulfing wave of civilized life and the rush and excitement of modern commercial life. Since 1887, he has crossed the plains in Red River carts, buck boards and trains, trading and dealing with the Indians and pioneer settlers. His career has been punctuated with romantic adventure, commercial enthusiasm and strenuous toil and he is still budding up the commercial activities of the Northwest.

ISAIAH WILLES McARDLE

Isaiah Willes McArdle, son of Joseph and Annie McArdle, who came to Ontario in the pioneer days with the hundreds of settlers who left Ireland for Canada at the time of the great crop failure to carve out a home in a new country. They settled in Hopewell County, Gray and here Mr. McArdle was born. He was educated in Mount Forest and Orangeville, Ontario, and later taught school for many years. Like many more teachers, he changed from this profession to that of Law and has be-

come well-known in Calgary and Alberta generally since taking up the practice of law as a careful advocate. He takes a prominent part in oil operations also, believing that every business and professional man should do his utmost to develop the natural resources of the country. He is president of the Lakeview Oil, Ltd., Mountain View Oil, Ltd. and Director of the Ottawa Petroleum Products Ltd. and the Union Pacific Oil Co. Ltd.

R. C. BURNS

R. C. Burns, member of the firm of Burns and Mayor, Builders, of Calgary and Bassano, is a New Brunswicker by birth being a native of Milltown which adjoins the state of Maine in that Province. He graduated in Arts and Law from Dalhousie University, Halifax N. S., and was admitted to the New Brunswick bar in 1911. Shortly after coming to Calgary and being admitted to the Alberta bar he entered into partnership with J. S. Mayor, formerly of Fredrickton N. B. Mr. Burns and his partner have been successful in building up a large practice, and while giving much of his time to the duties of his profession Mr. Burns never misses an opportunity in doing his share in building up Western Canada.



R. C. BURNS

STANLEY FRANCIS SHEPARD

Stanley Francis Shepard, the well-known Real Estate Broker, whose historic dealings in realty values have more than once brought him into the forefront of the financial world was born in Port Stanley Ontario, in 1888, the son of F. E. Shepard, a wholesale grain merchant of that town. Mr. Shepard is of English ancestry, his parents having come to Port Stanley in the early days of its settlement. He was educated in Port Stanley. He came to Calgary in 1909 and entered upon a whirlwind real estate campaign and his chief business interests have been centered in the real estate business ever since. He is president of the National Land Company Ltd. and promoter of the following valuable properties and subdivisions: National Park, St. Charles Park, Central Park, Sunny-side, Royal Terrace, Island Park, Wind-or Park, Castle Square and Victoria Square in Calgary, Westward Park in Saskatoon, and Woodbine Park and Fairmount in Moose Jaw. He is recognized as an expert in real estate brokerage and he has aided the opening up of a number of Calgary suburbs by inducing settlers from Ontario to come to Calgary in large numbers.

ARTHUR R. LITTLEBURY

Arthur R. Littlebury fourth son of Joseph Littlebury of The Commandery, Worcester, England, a well-known printer and publisher of



A. R. LITTLEBURY

that part of England, was born at Worcester, England, in 1870. He was educated at the Cathedral Choir School and King's School, Worcester. He left England for New Zealand in 1890, returning 10 years later to England, and desiring to see more of Greater Britain, came to Canada, where he has since travelled extensively. He followed the printing and allied trades from the time he left school. On coming to Canada he spent the first year in the employ of the Wall-ton Stationery Co., and the J. C. Wall-ton Paper Co. of Winnipeg. He then joined the staff of the Toronto Type Foundry Company with headquarters in Edmonton Alta. till January, 1913, since which time he has had charge of the Company's Calgary district.

LUCIUS J. HICKS

Lucius J. Hicks, the well-known engraver, was born in Conneaut, Ohio, in 1866. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and the high schools of Oregon. His first business occupation was as a member of the Hicks-Clatten Engraving Co. of Portland Ore. This company controlled the largest engraving plant on the Pacific Coast with the single exception of a large company in San Francisco. Still retaining his business interests in Portland, Mr. Hicks came to Calgary a few years ago and has built up a splendid business in the Hicks Engraving Co. Mr. Hicks is an artist in his own profession and has always tried to carry out his ideal of the most perfect work and the best service known to the country. "Quality First" being his motto.



LUCIUS J. HICKS



I. W. McARDLE



N. S. RANKIN

NORMAN S. RANKIN

N. S. Rankin was born in Montreal in 1875 and received his early education in the schools of that city. Left Montreal when a boy and spent some time in France, Italy and Switzerland. He later went to the West Indies and was for a time on the staff of the electrical railway at Kingston, Jamaica. He was also private secretary to the railway contractors at Demerara, after which he was with Sir William Van Horne when the latter put the Cuban railway across that country. Mr. Rankin then did newspaper work on the Havana Post until the revolution of 1896 when he was war correspondent in that country. At the close of the revolution he toured the Panama country writing a series of magazine sketches entitled "The Tropical Tramp." After spending a short time as executive secretary of the Cuban Eastern railway he came to Calgary in 1909 as secretary to J. S. Dennis, and in 1911 started the Publicity Department of the Canadian Pacific railway in connection with the Natural Resources. He has since been general publicity agent of the company and has done much to make his department a success. Mr. Rankin is well known throughout Canada as a writer and his magazine articles appearing in all leading publications are widely read. He is president of the Calgary Ad Club, a member of the Alberta Country and Golf clubs and of the Y. M. C. A. He is also a member of the Western Canada Irrigation Association and of the Technical School Board.

JOSEPH ALEXANDER MAY

Joseph Alexander May was born in Toronto where he received his early educational training in the Model School the Jarvis Collegiate



J. A. MAY

School and Upper Canada College. Mr. May then went on the road as a commercial traveler, and had a successful career in this line for 13 years. He came West in 1911 and has since been the successful manager of the agricultural department of the Foster Hendry Company. He is a life member of the Masonic Order and a Royal Arch Mason, being a member of Alberta Chapter, No. 106, Calgary. He is connected with several of Calgary's social clubs, in more than one of which he holds office. He is secretary-treasurer of the Lawn Bowling Club and takes an active interest in outdoor sports. In 1898 he was married to Miss H. I. Sawyer of Toronto, and has a family of three daughters and one son. Mr. May has much faith in the future of the "Last Great West" and is doing his part towards its development.

ALMON LOUIS HESS

Almon Louis Hess, who has made for himself such a favorable impression wherever his fine photography is known and appreciated, was born on May 28, 1882, in Picton, Ontario, the son of Thos. Hess, the well known photographer of that district. He is of Canadian ancestry and received his education in the public and high schools of Picton, Ontario. After learning the principles of photography with his father, he came to Calgary, and entered into



A. L. HESS

partnership with E. B. Curlette. After ten years, Mr. Hess bought out Mr. Curlette on October 1st, 1912. His studio, which is the largest established in Calgary now employs a large staff of assistants, and is the most complete in the province, with every up-to-date convenience, such as an automatic printing machine, which turns out 200 prints an hour. Mr. Hess ranks as a true artist when we consider the beautiful photographic work turned out by him, and he is an asset to Calgary. He is a member of the Commercial Club, the Odd Fellows, and the Elks. The Standard is indebted to Mr. Hess for a majority of the portraits that appear in this issue.

JOHN JAMES MACDONALD

John James MacDonald one of the leading members of the legal fraternity in Calgary, is a worthy representative of the famous Scotch clan of the MacDonalds. He was born on March 1st, 1876, and received his education at Taber Academy, Marion, Mass., Princeton University, Columbia University and the New York Law School. He has not only taken the best courses in legal instruction procurable, but is a devoted student of every branch of his profession, devoting many hours to research that other men spend in recreation, and his extensive legal library enables him to give a client practically every citation available in modern law references.



T. A. P. FROST

ALDERMAN T. A. P. FROST

Every person in Calgary has heard of Alderman T. A. P. Frost and many have the pleasure of his personal acquaintance. Alderman Frost was born in England. He came to this country when a young man and was for a time pastor of the first Baptist church in Calgary. He later preached in Ontario and then returned to England where he remained for a time, but the lure of the West had not in his blood and back he came to Calgary. He then went into the real estate business and established the firm of Frost, Johnstone and Irving, from which he subsequently retired. Mr. Frost has taken an active interest in all that makes for the good of the city. He has been an alderman for two years, and is one of the most active members of the board.

PERCY WILLIAM WILLIS

Percy William Willis, who ranks as an expert in the cleaning and dyeing business, and the pioneer in this line in Alberta, was born in Portland, Maine. He is of Anglo-Irish ancestry, and was educated in Portland, Maine. His first business occupation was his apprenticeship in the dyeing and cleaning business, which he entered upon in Los Angeles, California, 1899. He has devoted his time ever since to the interests of this important business, and at present is president and manager of the pioneer firm, the Parisian Dye Works Ltd., which is equipped with the largest and most modern cleaning plant, west of Toronto, handling thousands of articles successfully every day. Mr. Willis was one of the charter members of the Calgary Ad Club and is actively interested in civic and business movements of reform and improvement.



P. W. WILLIS



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